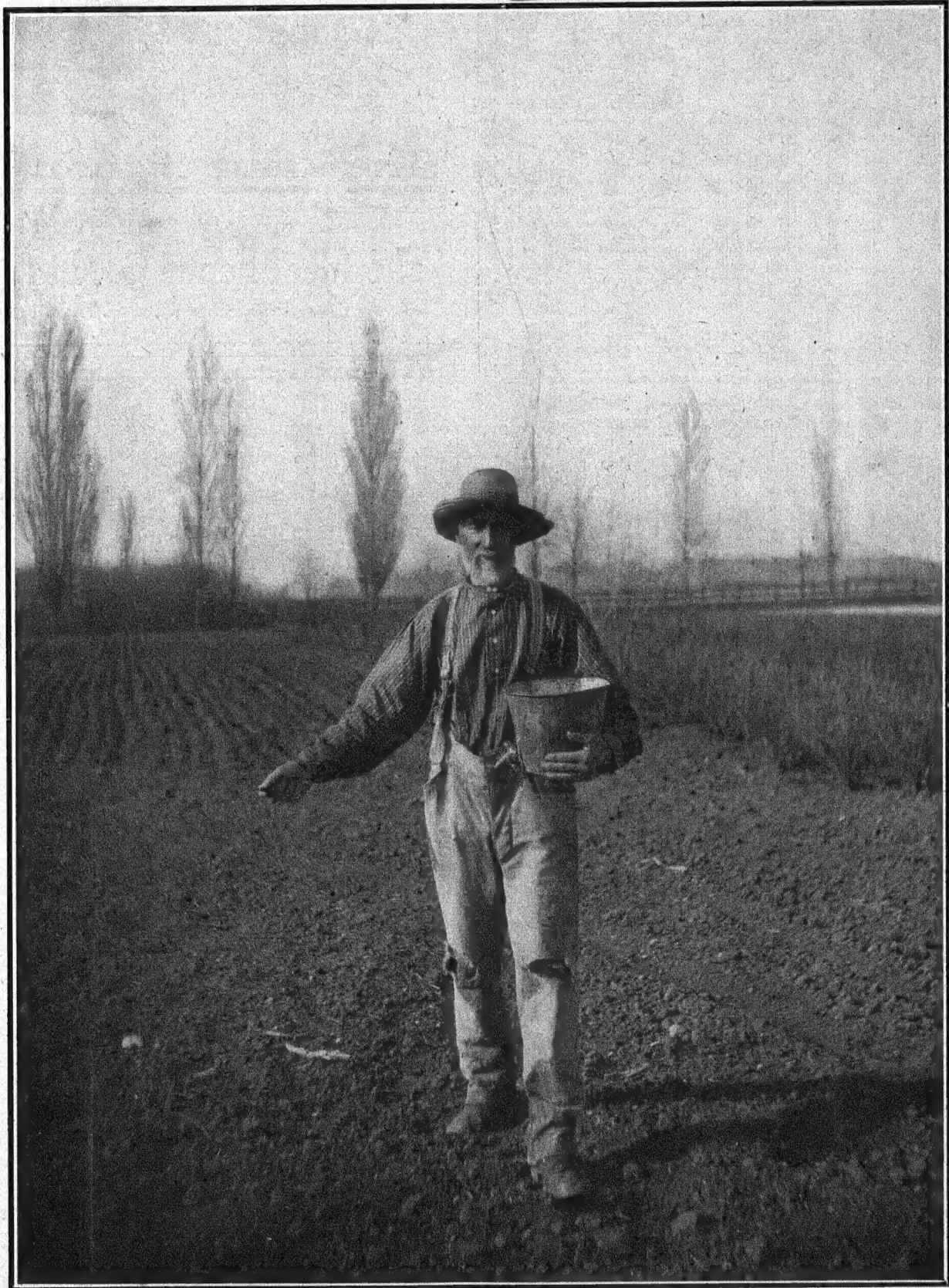


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FEBRUARY 17, 1915



THE OLD FASHIONED WAY

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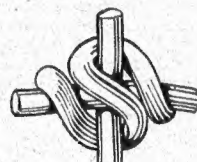
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John Boston, of Leross, Sask., says: "We took great pleasure in comparing the lumber received with the grades sold in our local yards, and I assure you I will do all in my power to secure you additional orders." We could go on and give you an endless number of such expressions of satisfaction.

Lack of space prevents us from printing here anything like a complete list of lumber prices, we therefore request that you write for our list, and if possible send us your bill stating quantities, and we will promptly send you an estimate telling you what each item, as well as what the entire lot will cost you, delivered freight paid to your station.

If the amount you require is not sufficient for a carload, get some neighbors to join you. Shipments for different parties will be kept separate in the car. A carload requires about twenty thousand feet. Be sure and get our prices before buying. They will save you money.

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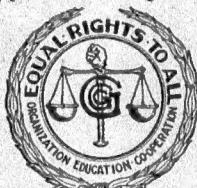
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When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. Please renew at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. Please do not delay in forwarding your renewal when you receive PINK notice, as we cannot supply back copies that may be missed. By acting promptly you will not only get every copy, but also assist us in giving you our very best service. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. Send \$1.00 for one year, or we shall be glad to have you take advantage of our special offer of \$2.00 for three years. Always use postal or express money orders when remitting. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marlon Beynon

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Struggle for Justice

By THE EDITOR

On this page for the past two weeks we have set forth frankly some of the problems which we have to face in publishing The Guide. We feel that our readers are entitled to this information and that with the full facts before them they will be able to help us to a greater extent than ever before to make The Guide a success. As we have related in our editorial pages many times, The Guide is owned absolutely by the organized farmers and there are now 15,000 of them shareholders in this paper. There are no politicians, no capitalists, and no private shareholders holding stock in The Guide who must have dividends on their money. From the beginning The Guide has been published entirely for the purpose of serving the farmers of Western Canada in every possible way. The Guide will continue the same work as in the past and with the support of our readers The Guide can give a far better service in the years to come.

SIX WEEKS AT LOW PRICE

At the subscription price of \$1.00 per year, it is not possible to publish a weekly paper of the style of The Guide—to give the same service to its readers that The Guide has given, and still make ends meet, unless we have at least 80,000 subscribers, each and every one of whom would pay us the full dollar promptly as soon as they received the first notice that their subscription had expired. This of course would be perfection, which is impossible to reach, and the only alternative is to raise the subscription price to \$1.50. Before raising the price to \$1.50, however, it is only fair to our subscribers to give reasonable notice, and this we have been doing for the past two weeks. From now until April the first, we will continue to accept subscriptions at \$1.00 per year, or \$2.00 for three years, but not for any longer terms at this rate.

In order to bring as many teachers and clergymen as possible into sympathy with the work of the organized farmers, we will send The Guide to teachers and clergymen, actually engaged in their profession, for 75 cents per year. We believe it would be very helpful if the teachers and clergymen were better acquainted with the work of the organized farmers and the cause which they are engaged in. Every local Association might pay for the subscription of the preachers and teachers in the district for the first year. But their profession must be stated in the letter to get the 75-cent rate.

HOW MANY WILL HELP

Between now and April 1 it is necessary that we raise as much money as possible from subscriptions, and to do so will need the assistance of every subscriber who believes in the work The Guide is doing, and would like to see the day when the people of Canada will get a square deal. At the present time we have 34,000 subscribers, nearly half of whom are in arrears from one month to eleven months. If all of them would renew their subscriptions at once for another year, it would give us \$17,000. If each of them would renew at once for three years, it would give us \$34,000. If we can enlist the support of our readers and the 2,000 local Associations we can raise at least \$25,000 in subscriptions between now and April 1. We have no doubt that the majority of our readers who read this page this week will be in favor of helping us, but how many can we depend upon who will actually lend us a hand in real earnest? How many will pay up their own subscriptions and go out and get the subscription of some neighboring farmer and send it in to us? That is the vital question. Practically every subscriber can pay his renewal, and the great majority of them could get us at least one subscriber.

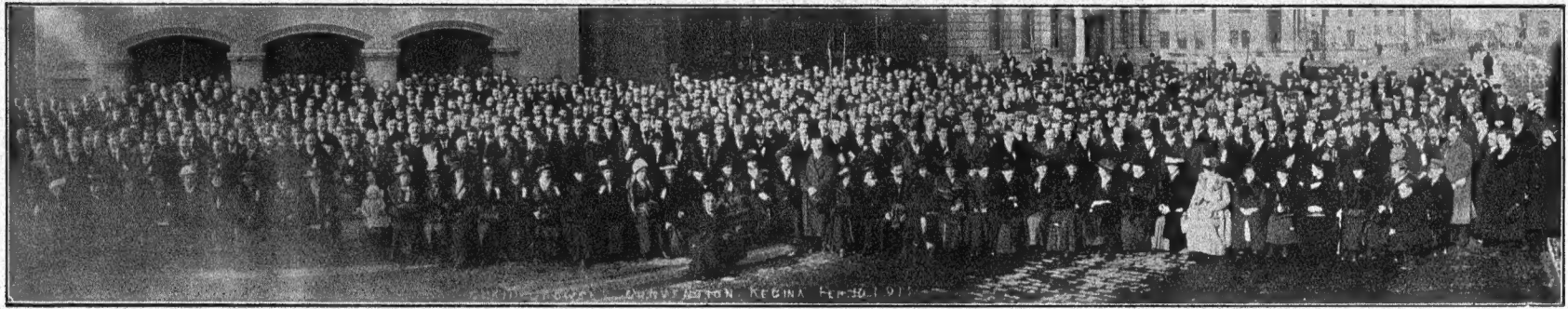
In the great organization which the farmers of Western Canada have built up, it has been necessary that they have a paper of their own, absolutely free from political or corporation control. No organization can accomplish its work without a paper thru which to voice its opinions, and publish necessary information. The Guide has served the purpose of the organized farmers for the last six years. A great many individual subscribers to The Guide in the past have given us splendid assistance in securing new subscribers, and a number of local Associations have done the same thing. We are approaching the time when The Guide will be needed more than ever to assist the organized farmers in their struggle for justice. The organized bankers, manufacturers, railways and corporations are on the alert and there is a move afoot to increase the tariff burden on the farmers, to break up the farmers' co-operative organizations, and to frustrate the demands of the farmers for square deal legislation. In order that the farmers thruout the West may be in shape to protect themselves against these other organizations it is absolutely necessary that The Guide be placed in the hands of as many farmers as possible in order to secure their support and to show them how the money which they earn is being taken from them by special legislation for the benefit of others.

During the next six weeks the local Associations scattered thruout the three Prairie Provinces, and their individual members, can do a mighty work in support of The Guide if they will take hold of it in earnest. There are now 2,000 local Associations, with memberships ranging from fifteen to one hundred and fifty each, and a total membership aggregating close upon 70,000. This organization, if working together for any one purpose, can accomplish wonders. It is impossible for the organization to do its best work unless all the members are thoroughly informed of what is going on. The only way to keep them informed steadily and fully is by having them subscribe to The Guide, and receive it every week.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS

How many local Associations will be willing to put on a Guide campaign during the next six weeks? It will not require very much individual sacrifice, and it will not require the expenditure of very much time by any one person to make this Guide campaign a huge success. To begin with, each local Association might appoint a committee or better still, ask for from six or eight volunteers who would canvass first the entire list of members of the Association, and get them to pay up their subscriptions for one year or three years, and send it to The Guide immediately. Next, these same volunteers could canvass every farmer in the community who is not now a subscriber and get his subscription for the coming year. We have never before asked the local Associations to take hold of the work in this manner, but we are putting the whole situation before them. We realize the struggle that is ahead of the organized farmers, and for that reason we want the help of every subscriber and every local Association. In return we can make The Guide give a very much better service than it is now giving, or has ever given in the past. Any local Association can take this matter up at once without waiting for any further notice. Collect the renewals and the new subscriptions and send them in to The Guide office.

In order that the situation may be even better known, we are publishing on pages 12 and 13 of this issue, facts that every subscriber should read. The Editor of The Guide has taken a great deal of time to prepare this information, because he believes that the subscribers will appreciate it and in turn give us the assistance we seek.



A PORTION OF THE 1,650 DELEGATES AT REGINA CONVENTION

EXECUTIVE WOMEN'S SECTION SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 1915
Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler, Vice-President; Miss Erma Stocking, Dellisle, Secretary-Treasurer;
Mrs. J. Ames, Hanley; Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche, PresidentEXECUTIVE OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 1915
Standing, from left to right:—J. F. Reid, Oradla; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, and Thomas Sales, Langham.
Sitting:—J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw, Secretary-Treasurer; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, President;
A. G. Hawkes, Percival, Vice-President.

Delegates at the Convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, February 10, 11 and 12, 1915.

CONVENTION CONDEMNS TARIFF INCREASES

The increase in the tariff, which was announced at Ottawa by Hon. W. T. White at almost the same moment when the Regina convention was declaring for Free Trade with Great Britain, was the cause of considerable indignation among the delegates assembled. A resolution of protest was proposed by Thomas Sales, of Langham, and after being seconded in a score of places, was carried unanimously. The resolution was in the following terms:

"That the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, in annual convention assembled, declare their willingness to bear their just portion of the taxation necessary to meet war expenditures, but wish to emphatically protest against the protective element in the taxation now proposed, and especially the increase in the tariff on goods imported from the mother country."

The secretary was instructed to wire the resolution to Ottawa, and also to wire a strong protest against the imposition of a duty on feed corn at a time when it is so urgently needed in the Canadian West. This was also carried with a standing vote.

SEED WILL BE PROVIDED

Thomas Sales, a member of the executive, reported to the Regina convention with regard to the seed grain situation. Mr. Sales had attended two conferences held in Winnipeg, the second of which took place on the day previous to the opening of the convention, and at which representatives were present from the Dominion and provincial governments, the railway companies, the banks and mortgage companies, the Grain Exchange, the Credit Men's Association, and the three western farmers' organizations.

Financial Interests Help

All these interests, Mr. Sales said, now fully realized the importance to themselves as well as the farmers and the country as a whole of seeing that seed was provided, and the banks and mortgage companies were prepared to finance most of the farmers. The banks would also finance some of the municipalities, but there were a few municipalities that had so mismanaged their affairs that the banks would not have anything to do with them. The Dominion government, Mr. Sales stated, had received applications for seed from a great many people who were not en-

titled to assistance, one application covering 10 sections of land and another 13. He advised every farmer to endeavor to finance himself thru the bank or mortgage company, or get seed thru his municipality, and only to appeal to the Dominion government as a last resort. If all else failed, however the Immigration Department at Winnipeg, would supply seed, and applications which had previously been refused were now being reconsidered if a fresh application was made.

C.P.R. Will Kill Gophers

A resolution was passed asking for legislation requiring railway companies to poison gophers on their right of way, and Thomas Acheson, General Agricultural Agent of the C.P.R., said his company was already voluntarily preparing to do this.

Banish the Bar

A resolution was on the order paper in favor of asking the government to close the bar rooms of the province during the war, but this did not go far enough to suit a great many of the delegates, and a resolution was substituted re-affirming the demand of last convention for the complete abolition

of the retail sale of liquor. This was carried unanimously, and with cheers.

UNFINISHED CONVENTION BUSINESS

Altho the Regina convention extended over four full days, with evening sessions on all but the last day, it was still impossible to get thru all the business down for consideration before the time for final adjournment. As a result a number of resolutions could not be dealt with, and these were referred to the executive, with power to act.

The Honorary President, Mr. Hopkins, requested The Guide to say in this connection that thru the large amount of business that had to be done, the convention was unfortunately unable to hear the representatives of a number of locals which had sent in resolutions, and who, in many cases, had prepared interesting and instructive addresses. Where a resolution was opposed those responsible for it in all cases had an opportunity to state their case, but a large number of resolutions, on subjects which had been previously discussed in the locals, were adopted without debate.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 17th, 1915

THE BUDGET

Readers of The Guide will learn with great interest the details of the new and additional taxes announced by the Finance Minister, Hon. W. T. White, in the House of Commons last week, and which are given on page 25 of this issue of The Guide. The principal feature of Mr. White's proposals is a straight increase of the tariff rates by five per cent. on British goods and seven and a half per cent. on goods coming from all other countries, with the exception of about a dozen articles enumerated elsewhere, on which no change is made.

This means that, besides adding five or seven and a half per cent, as the case may be, to the tariff on articles formerly dutiable, the free list is abolished and goods formerly imported without duty will be taxed five or seven and a half per cent. In addition stamp taxes are imposed on letters and postal cards, checks, bills of lading, patent medicines, express and postal orders, railway, sleeping car and steamboat tickets, telegraph messages and wine. There is also a tax of one per cent. upon the note circulation of banks, upon the gross income of trust and loan companies and upon the net premiums of insurance companies. From the increases in the tariff Mr. White anticipates an increased revenue of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, while from the stamp duties and other special taxes he estimates a revenue of \$8,000,000.

No very great objection will be made at this time to the stamp taxes. There are better ways of raising revenues it is true, but at least the people will know how much they contribute under this head, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that practically the whole of the amount which they pay will go into the federal treasury. It is nothing short of a calamity for this country, however, that the Government has decided to increase the burdens of the people by making a general and substantial increase in the tariff. The cost of living will inevitably rise and the purchasing power of the wages of the worker, already reduced as they are in many cases to a bare subsistence level, will be considerably decreased. This is a serious burden to place upon the backs of the people and will tend to accentuate trade depression. The most unfortunate circumstance, however, is that unless all human experience is to be reversed, the increase of the tariff rates will result in a reduction, instead of an increase in the revenues received. Imports, and consequently the customs revenue, as we have shown in previous articles, had begun to decline some months before the war broke out. Since hostilities commenced the decline has been greater, and with these additional taxes there will unquestionably be a further slump. Goods hitherto on the free list, such as plain fence wire, cream separators, oranges and other tropical fruits, will produce a revenue which will be a gain to the treasury, but it is very likely that the amount thus raised will be more than offset by the decreases in the importations of clothing and manufactured goods generally, which is bound to result from their increased cost.

Mr. White, in his budget speech, remarked that he believed the tariff increases, beside producing greater revenue,

would be "strongly efficacious in stimulating Canadian industry and agriculture, and in relieving unemployment." We believe that Mr. White is in error in each assertion contained in this sentence, but we should particularly like to have him enlighten the farmers of this country as to any respect in which the increase of the tariff can possibly stimulate agriculture. The new tariff will increase the cost of every agricultural implement bought by the farmer except the mower and binder, it will increase the cost of his lumber, cement, fencing, food, clothing, hardware, wagons, and threshing outfit. It will in all these ways increase his cost of production, but it will not by one cent increase the price which he will receive for his product. We do not wonder that the organized farmers of Saskatchewan, in convention at Regina, sent a swift and indignant protest to the government against the piling up of burdens upon their shoulders. The organized farmers have a right to complain, too, of the action of the Finance Minister in ignoring their demand passed at several conventions, that the taxation of unimproved land values be adopted as a means of raising revenues. The Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta are the largest representative bodies in Canada, yet the Finance Minister, if newspaper reports can be relied upon, did not even deign to mention their proposal. It is extremely doubtful if the tariff increases will even have the effect, under the circumstances, of benefitting the Canadian manufacturer. It is true that the additional protection will enable him to raise the price of his products and thus supplement the taxes of the Government by taxes for his own private benefit, but the people are bound to realize that they can only contribute to the treasury of the country thru the tariff when they buy imported goods, and thus it will become a patriotic duty in the eyes of many people to refuse the "Made-in-Canada" article. It should be noted, and not forgotten, that the tariff increases and new taxes imposed are in no sense war taxes. Mr. White clearly stated that it was the intention of the Government to borrow, thru the Imperial authorities, all funds required for war purposes, provision being made only for current revenues in the budget which he presented.

THE SASKATCHEWAN CONVENTION

The largest and most representative convention ever held in Canada was that which met at Regina last week when the delegates of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association gathered in annual meeting. With nearly twelve hundred duly elected delegates from one thousand local associations of farmers, together with more than four hundred visiting farmers and farm women, it constituted a legislative assembly worthy of the great calling which it represented. It was all the more remarkable from the fact that many of the local associations in the drought stricken districts could not afford to send delegates to the convention, the numbers being, therefore, reduced on that account. It is a tribute to the value of organization and education that such a body of farmers could come together for

four days and deliberate calmly upon matters of the most vital interest to themselves. The manner in which the business of the convention was conducted was also a clear indication of the fact that the farmers of Saskatchewan are studying public questions and carefully examining proposed solutions as to their practicability. Such care and study are the more necessary because the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association now possesses the power, if ever it cares to use it, to control absolutely the political destinies of that province. But even while the association takes no direct action politically, and as an association probably never will, it moulds and influences public opinion to a greater extent than any other organization in the province. The statute books of Saskatchewan already show considerable wise and progressive legislation which came direct from the Association and more that developed from the influence of the Association. The very fact that the Association possesses such power and such influence throws a great responsibility upon every individual and every local association to see that every action be well considered, and that resolutions passed in locals shall represent the voice of the community and harmonize with the best interests of the province.

The new constitution occupied a considerable part of the time of the convention, but with it in force the association will be equipped to carry on its organization work and its commercial activities with more system, and consequently with better effect. In the development of co-operative trading by the association the delegates were very much pleased at the announcement by the secretary that arrangements were being made between the Association and The Grain Growers' Grain Company by which the two great organizations would work in conjunction for the benefit of the farmers, and their combined purchasing power utilized to secure farm necessities at the lowest possible margin of profit, while the possibility of overlapping and conflict would thus be removed.

The growth of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' organization during the past year has been quite in proportion to that of the men's organization, as was attested by the two hundred farm women who gathered in their separate convention and considered problems affecting the welfare of the province. The farm women of Saskatchewan are fitting themselves for the time which is rapidly approaching, when they will enjoy the franchise upon equal terms with the men, and will also enjoy property rights with the men. It has required fourteen years for the men's organization to reach its present magnitude and importance, but it seems safe to predict that considerably within that length of time the farm women of the province will have an organization of equal strength and of no less importance. While every problem vital to the men is also vital to the women, yet each organization will find a number of matters which it is best qualified to investigate and deal with. In the development of the possibilities of the rural school the women of Saskatchewan have a magnificent opportunity, and their efforts in this direction may be very

effective immediately, tho they will be much more effective when property qualification for school franchise is abolished and women have a full and free voice in school matters.

Upon questions of political and economic reform the convention spoke with no uncertain voice in the direction of democracy. The declaration for the taxation of land values was in accord with the expressed policy of the convention for several years past and harmonizes with the policies of the sister organizations to the east and west. The announcement of the new tariff proposals came on the last day of the convention and was too late to permit of even a careful examination of the new taxes, but the delegates unanimously declared against the proposal to increase the protective element in the tariff and thus burden the people for the benefit of the protected manufacturers. But the three farmers' organizations must do more than pass resolutions if they hope to have the burden of the protective tariff removed from their shoulders. The time has come when decisive action is required.

FREE TRADE WITH BRITAIN

There is no more patriotic or wise action that the Dominion Government could take at the present session than to abolish entirely the import duties upon British goods coming into Canada. Many speeches will, no doubt, be made from both sides of the House breathing passionate devotion and loyalty to Britain, and measures and appropriations will be passed providing for the despatch of more of our young men to fight and die in defence of the Empire. But the truly loyal Canadian who really loves British liberty and desires to see Canada fully co-operating with the people of

the old land in this crisis, will not feel entirely comfortable while British-made goods, the products of British workmen, British mills, British factories and British farms, are refused admittance to this country except on payment of a heavy fine in the form of the customs tax. Great Britain freely receives the products of Canada, her wheat and other grains, her apples, cheese and butter, her cattle, her agricultural implements and a thousand other things, and not one cent of duty is charged. Hundreds of Canadian factories are today working overtime manufacturing goods to the order of the British Government, for which the working people of Great Britain will help to pay. And in return we show our gratitude by increasing the taxes on the goods which those same British workmen produce, and which we in Canada need to feed and clothe us and to carry on our own work of production.

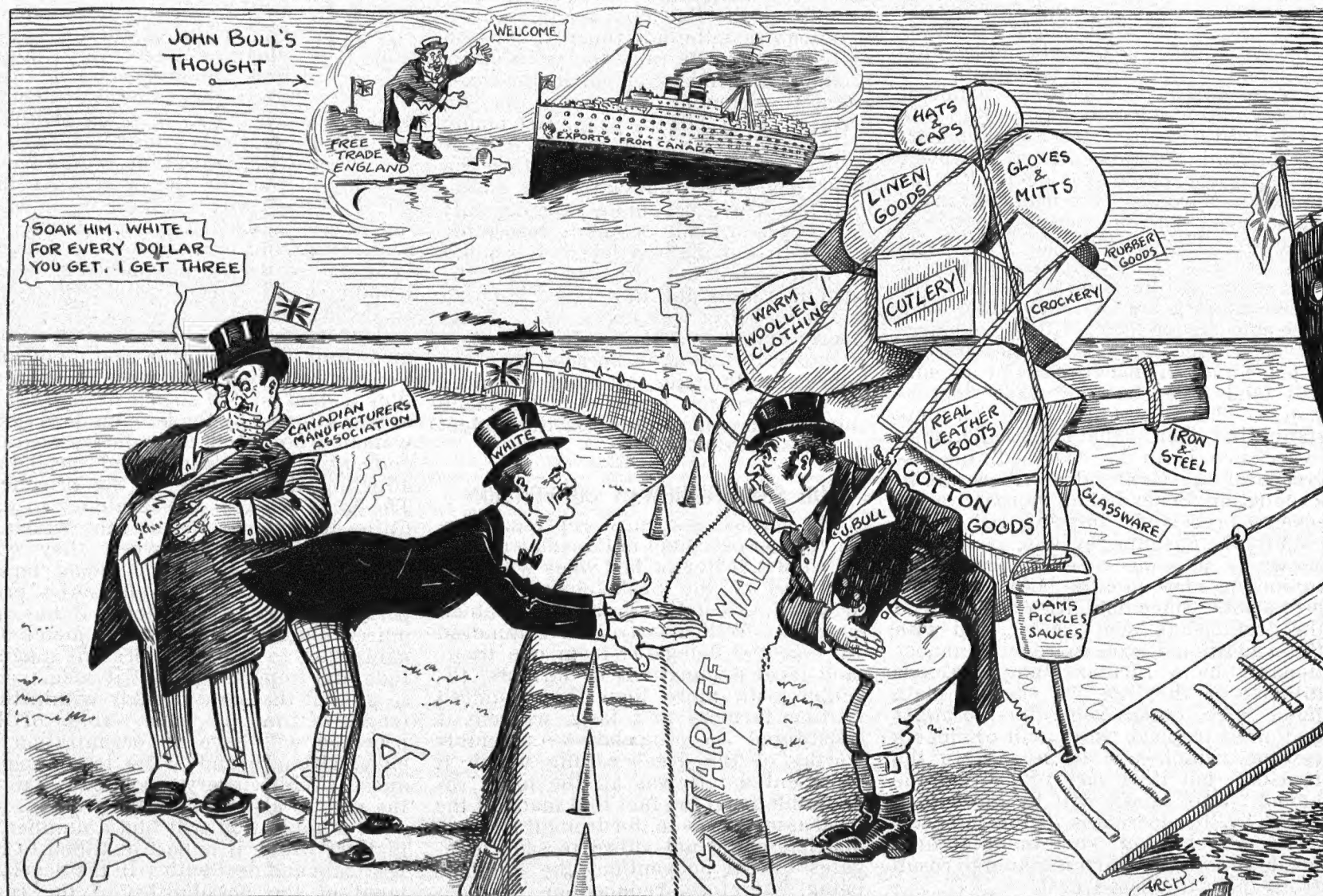
The "British Preferential Tariff" is a farce. It is true that certain articles bear a lower rate of duty when imported from Great Britain than when they come from foreign countries, but the tariff schedule has been so juggled and arranged that a higher average rate of duty is collected on British goods than on goods which come, for instance, from the United States. This has been brought about by selecting those goods which commonly come from Great Britain, such as woolen goods, underwear, cloth, blankets, gloves and so forth, and placing a considerably higher rate of duty on these than on those things, such as agricultural implements, coal, iron, and raw or partly manufactured materials for the use of manufacturers, which come chiefly from the United States. The Dominion Government blue books show that the average rate of duty collected on all imports from the United

States in the year ending March 31, 1914, was 15.648 per cent. while the rate collected on goods from the United Kingdom was 19.547 per cent. On dutiable goods alone from the United Kingdom the duty averaged 25.217 per cent., and from the United States 24.809. The British preference, therefore, as it actually works out in practice, is not a preference but a handicap. Let the Canadian Parliament for once throw off the domination of selfish special interests in tariff matters. They could do nothing more popular in Canada or in Britain, and nothing that would show to the world more forcibly the oneness of Canada and Great Britain than the establishment of Free Trade between the two countries. The only people who would oppose such action would be a few men who have been plundering the people under the shelter of the tariff on British goods, and those who have encouraged them to do so.

In the last fiscal year Canada collected \$25,816,854 in duty on British goods. Canadian manufacturers of competing goods, it is safe to say, collected at least \$50,000,000 from the people in increased prices which they were enabled to charge because of the duties, so that economy, as well as patriotism would justify the removal of the duties. But how, someone will ask, will the deficiency in revenue be made up? The organized farmers of Western Canada have said that they believe it should be made up by a tax on land values.

The Finance Minister says his new tariff proposals will stimulate agriculture. For heaven's sake let him explain how, for nobody else can see it.

The celebrated Dr. Johnson defined patriotism as "The last refuge of a scoundrel."



HOW CANADA AIDS GREAT BRITAIN

Finance Minister White: "Hello, John. I got \$25,000,000 in duties on your goods last year. I want \$30,000,000 this year."
John Bull: "And that is your idea of patriotism is it?"

Saskatchewan President's Address

The following inspiring message was delivered by President J. A. Maharg at the Opening of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Regina, February 9, 1915

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is a very great pleasure for me to welcome you to this, our fourteenth annual convention; and to be permitted to present to you my fourth annual address.

This pleasure is greatly increased by the fact that never in the history of our organization have such wonderful progress and development taken place as during the past year, our membership during that time having more than doubled, while almost a similar condition obtains financially. While no doubt our trading operations have been responsible for a portion of our development, yet there are other factors which have contributed largely toward this success. Among these factors, one which it pleases me to see so much in evidence, is that the agriculturists are beginning to realize more fully their responsibility in the moulding of the destinies of this Dominion of ours, and of which no part is more anxious and willing to assist than is the province which we represent here today. This is a duty which we owe to ourselves and our country, a duty which we cannot afford to shirk in any way. Agricultural products comprise approximately seventy-five per cent. of Canada's exportable surplus, consequently they pay that proportion of Canada's debts, regardless of how they are contracted. This being the case, our views should receive at least a fair measure of consideration by those entrusted with the government of our country. Should our views not receive this consideration, then it is our duty to devise some means to make our influence more effective.

Another factor which has contributed very largely to our success, and one which I feel it my duty to mention, has been the untiring efforts put forth by our secretary and his very loyal staff. Extra time and energy have been at all times freely given in order that the progress of our organization might not be retarded. There are many other causes for our phenomenal growth which I will not enumerate here, but which will no doubt be brought out during discussion.

Co-operation

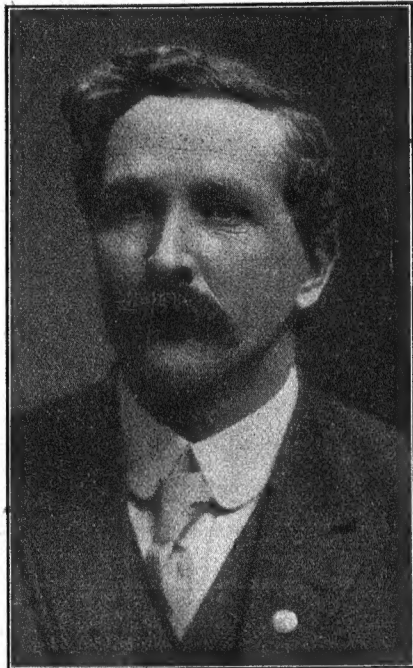
Acting on the resolution passed at our last convention, and on instructions received from the board of directors, the executive undertook to act as a purchasing agent for those of our members who were in a position to take advantage of the facilities offered, and a large amount of business has been done, details of which will be given you. In connection with this work, we have been considerably handicapped thru the lack of capital and facilities, also other matters over which we have no control. Strong opposition to our entering this line of business has developed in certain quarters, evidently the object being to try and stifle our efforts in this direction. However, we need have no fear. If this convention decides on a co-operative policy, and you give it your hearty support in the country, we can overcome any opposition. We have the market within ourselves, and the whole world, if necessary, from which to draw our supplies. Opposition is a wholesome check, which sometimes helps things along. In our case it has and will continue to help us along, as our organization is something like the British nation in time of war—we require a reverse or two to sharpen our ambition.

Personally, I believe the more opposition we receive during the early days of our trading activities, the better it will be for us, as we will lay our foundations accordingly. We are not anxious for a quarrel with any of the established lines of business, and would much prefer to do business with and thru them, providing satisfactory arrangements can be made, rather than have to duplicate present facilities which someone will have to pay for. However, we

have received opposition enough to know what to expect, and believing that the best way to lessen trouble is to be prepared to meet it, we decided some considerable time ago to lay before you constitutional changes and resolutions which, if adopted by this convention and heartily supported by our members thruout the province, will place us in a position to withstand the most strenuous opposition.

"Made in Canada" and True Patriotism

Who is responsible for this "Made in Canada" campaign? Whether right or wrong, the manufacturers are being given credit for this, if credit is due, their strong argument being that this will give employment to Canadian workmen, which is a very desirable thing. This seems to be their ideal of true patriotism in our present crisis. However, I am convinced that until they—the manufacturers—will make this an Empire-wide campaign, and will openly advocate tariff changes to make this practicable, their sincerity will be very much questioned. Should they do this, I think the Canadian public will give them credit for at least a measure of sincerity. If freer trade within the



J. A. MAHARG
President, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Empire is not desirable at this critical time in our history, I am convinced that it never will be. There may be some who will consider this as talking partizan politics. To such as may hold this view, I may say that if advocating anything that will bind the units of our Empire closer together, and in any way assist, especially at this crisis, will be construed as political, then I am prepared to bear any stigma which may be attached to me thru such an advocacy.

Increased Production and Greater Efficiency in Farming

During the last few months we have heard a great deal on increased production and greater efficiency in farming. Increased production is very desirable, but why is it so necessary? True, the war is a large factor at present, but had there been no war, the necessity would have been almost as great. What is the cause? Some say it is caused largely thru inefficiency and wastage on farms. This is published far and wide, but nothing is said about the wastage caused by empty houses, business blocks, office buildings, warehouses, partially constructed buildings, also the thousands of almost useless, and in

some cases worse than useless, power machines we see standing around machine warehouses in the cities, towns and villages of Canada; street railway deficits, extravagant municipal expenditures, and numerous other unnecessary expenditures. These all bear the marks of inefficiency quite as plainly as agriculture. We hear very little about these wastages, yet because the agriculturists are not producing enough to pay for all these wastages, they are accused of being inefficient and wasteful. The inefficients—as they are justly called—are, in the majority of cases, victims of circumstances over which they have very little control, most of them having started with very little capital, and in many cases none at all, buying most of their requirements on time, contracting to make payments for such, which necessitates immediate cultivation and cropping of their land. In their desire to meet this obligation, and having been told by immigration agencies, land speculators and others interested in getting them on to the land, that crops would grow under almost any kind of cultivation, every acre possible is put under crop, the results in almost every case being disappointing.

Curiously enough, those who have been shouting inefficiency in agriculture are the people who, for the last few months, have been advising the sowing of every available acre during the coming spring. This advice, if followed, would only intensify the present condition, as the sowing of a greater acreage than can be properly handled will not only lessen the yield of the present year's crop, but will also have a similar effect on the following years. The whole trouble lies in the fact that the agriculturists have got to become efficient enough to liquidate the tremendous financial burden thrust upon our country by the very inefficient management of a great many other lines of business and the unnecessary duplication of facilities.

The War

We are now engaged in the most desperate struggle the world has ever known. It is not necessary to dwell on why we are in it, suffice it to say that the honor and high ideals of the British Empire were at stake. An innocent was being crushed! What is our duty? What does it mean to us that the British navy commands the sea, not only to us but to all the people of the Western Hemisphere, and a large portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, as well? Were it not for this fact, conditions in Canada would be a thousand times worse than they are today. Our overseas markets would have been entirely closed to us, and instead of the splendid price we are receiving for our cereals, we would have been unable to dispose of them at any price. It is not necessary for me to dwell on this; you have recognized your duty long ago and have nobly risen to it. Fathers and mothers have sent their sons and daughters, wives their husbands, sisters their brothers and sweethearts, all for a common cause, and it devolves on us who are left behind to do all in our power to provide liberally for those who have gone to the front and also for those dependent on them. In trying to do this we must always remember that it is not acres but bushels that count, and, to use a homely illustration, always remember that an extra stroke of the harrow not only benefits us financially but is also an additional guarantee that the rule of Democracy will triumph over that of Autocracy.

Liquor Traffic

During our last convention a resolution was passed asking that the retail sale of liquor in our province be abolished. While we were sure our action at that time was fully justified, I think you will agree with me that the justifi-

cation was tremendously increased several months ago, yet in our province nothing has been done of any importance by way of legislation along this line. We hear a great deal about the unnecessary waste being responsible for our present hard times. If this is true, then the liquor traffic is to a very great extent responsible for our hard times, as I am satisfied that the wastage caused by it in our province far exceeds that of all others combined. This being the case, and agriculture being practically the only industry in our province, it behooves us as agriculturists, if for no other reason than from an economic standpoint, to do all in our power to free ourselves from this awful curse. But when we think of the misery, hardship, want, crime, humiliation of the innocent, premature deaths and scores of other defiling influences caused by this traffic, what is our duty? I leave it with you, feeling confident that you will deal with it in a manner commensurate with the ideals of our organization.

Agricultural Conditions

In referring to this subject in my address to you a year ago, I made the statement that what was wanted was "a general recognition by all classes of the importance of agriculture, and an honest endeavor by all to place it in the position to which it belongs." The importance of agriculture is now fully recognized, it being admitted by all that only thru the prosperity of agriculture can our country as a whole be prosperous. What is being done in the way of permanent assistance? Very little. However, there is an abundance of advice from almost innumerable sources, and no doubt of good intention, yet of such a conflicting nature that the farmer has about come to the conclusion that he had better follow his own dictates. Mixed farming has been the cry—raise hogs, etc. What do we find in connection with the marketing of hogs? Exactly the same conditions as with wheat. In marketing our wheat some twenty-five years ago there was practically only one grade—the production was small—everything went. The same condition applied to hogs until quite recently. Now they have inaugurated a grading system which, from present indications, is in a fair way to out-rival our grain grading system, in so far as number of grades and terms is concerned. They have the different grades, the weight per hog, which represents weight per bushel; also insurance charge, which represents shrinkage. No doubt the next thing to be added will be dockage, under another name. This may seem a little overdrawn, but I believe the time is not far distant when it will be necessary for an independent arbiter in the matter of marketing fat stock, especially hogs. I just mention this to let the trade know that we are not entirely ignorant of the significance of some of those things.

As your representative on the advisory board of the College of Agriculture, I have been in close touch with the work of our provincial University, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is doing a splendid work, a work which I fear is not being properly appreciated and taken advantage of by our farmers to the extent that it should. The dean of the College of Agriculture is very anxious that all the agriculturists of our province should receive the benefit of its demonstrations, and he would be very pleased to co-operate in any way with our organization for the dissemination of such. I believe it would be well for us to take advantage of this and to rely more on results attained by demonstrations conducted in our own province, rather than on advice given by individuals and institutions outside. Notwithstanding this there is a work

Continued on Page 34

Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

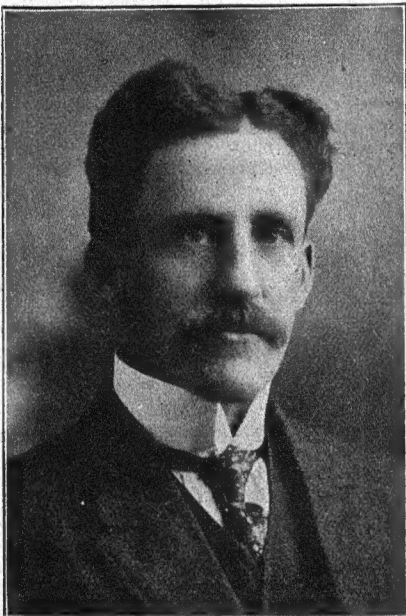
Following is the Report presented to the Regina Convention by J. B. Musselman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Immediately following your last Annual Convention by the retirement of F. W. Green from the office of Secretary-Treasurer, which he had held for four years, it became necessary for your Board of Directors to appoint another to that position. Mr. Green remained in office until April 1, on which date he handed over the management to his successor, your present Secretary-Treasurer. An audit was taken of the Association's accounts, which were found in good form. Your Secretary, therefore, has not prepared separate statements for the periods of Mr. Green's management and that of his own, but has in his reports treated the calendar year in its entirety.

Heretofore there has never been presented to the Annual Meeting a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the Association. In consequence of this, there was paid from the receipts of the year 1914 a considerable amount which is properly chargeable to the expenses of the preceding year.

Co-operative Organization

At your last Annual Convention you unanimously passed a resolution, instructing your Board of Directors to act as wholesale purchasing agents for agricultural co-operative associations and your own locals. Nothing was done toward the organization of this work until after the change of management had taken place. To carry out your commands in this connection demanded the



J. B. MUSSELMAN
Secretary-Treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

creation of new machinery quite different from that which the former activities of the Association had required. This field of activity was new and untried. There were no established precedents nor any accepted policy for the guidance of your Executive or your managing officers and, of course, there were no trading connections whatever. To energetically push this department of the Association's activities, as was essential to its success, and at the same time to harmonize it with and make it an integral and helpful part of your whole movement of educative and legislative propaganda, required the best effort and most concentrated attention of your leaders as well as the loyal support of yourselves, which you so nobly gave in generous manner.

The establishment of your Co-operative Wholesale Department, being a new venture, attracted widespread attention and was the means of invaluable advertising for your movement. It was unavoidable that during its creative period our trading activities should be

given considerable prominence. It is gratifying, however, to note that these activities have remained, as they ought to be, merely incidental to your great work of educating and organizing the farmers of Saskatchewan—a work which still is, and must ever remain, the paramount purpose of your existence as a body. To harmonize these lines of activity required nothing more than the placing of your trading undertakings upon a loftier plane than that of merchandising for personal gain. The controlling motive of your trading activities has been that of service and this must continue to be the motive which dominates all your activities as an Association if permanent success is to be maintained.

Organization Work

During the two months succeeding your last Convention there was marked activity in organization, but during the summer months receipts of membership

fees were comparatively low. With the advent of your trading activities early in the summer and the advertising which resulted therefrom there was an unmistakable revival of interest throughout the province in the Association and its work. From that time on new locals have been springing spontaneously into existence at many widely-separated points throughout the province, so that by fall there was every indication of the ripeness of the field for a vigorous campaign of organization.

District Conventions

During November and early December, district meetings were held in each of the fifteen organization districts with two in District No. 13. These meetings proved successful without exception, and gave a great impetus to the work of the Association. Very valuable assistance was given the management in arranging for and carrying out this series of meetings by various members

of your Executive. Thos. Sales and J. F. Reid were especially appointed by the Executive to assist your Secretary-Treasurer and your District Directors in carrying out this program. Their work was of the utmost value. A report on the district meetings will be presented to you by these gentlemen.

It has been the policy of your management during 1914 to press the work of the organization department as vigorously as the current receipts would permit. It was not considered good policy to plan for any further large increase of this department of the work. At the same time, it was recognized that every dollar of the Association's money expended should be expended to bring the largest possible returns. While the financial statement of this department shows a considerable surplus of receipts over expenditures, this is due largely to the fact that during the month of December the receipts were out of all proportion with the remainder of the year. During this month the receipts from membership fees alone represented fees of 4,678 members, and amounted to nearly half as much as the total membership fees received during any other entire year. The membership fees received during the five years, 1910-1914, inclusive, were as follows: 1910, \$4,820.80; 1911 (the banner year till last year), \$5,591.50, increase \$770.70; 1912, \$4,393.71, decrease \$1,197.79; 1913, \$5,428.35, increase \$1,034.64; 1914, \$10,080.82, increase \$4,652.47.

The 1914 fees represent an actual paid membership considerably more than double that of the two preceding years or any two successive years, and with the life members (947) make the grand total of 21,109 paid members.

The new locals registered since last convention number 295.

Carrying Unfortunate Members

But for the serious crop failure which a very large portion of Western Saskatchewan suffered during the past year, there can be no doubt that a still larger number of membership fees would have been received. The unfortunate condition of many of your fellow-members in these areas impelled your Secretary, without authority, to make a ruling that in crop failure districts any local should be permitted to retain in membership any who, being unable to pay the fee, would sign the roll and declare their purpose to pay the same not later than December 1 next. As this was practically in contravention of the constitution, your Secretary has to look to this convention for vindication of his action in this matter.

Banner Districts and Locals

The statement which is in your hands of the membership fees received from the various organization districts and from the locals within these districts, respectively, will indicate to you where the growth of your membership has principally taken place. The three districts which remitted the highest number of membership fees are the following in order:

District No. 13, Director, W. H. Lilwall.

District No. 15, Director, Frank Burton.

District No. 14, Director, John N. Burrill.

The three locals making returns for the highest membership are the following, in order:

Davidson, Secretary, H. W. Ketcheson.

Lampman, Secretary, G. E. Noggle.

Zealandia, Secretary, A. J. Wilkie.

The Office Staff

With the rapid growth of the Association and its activities, there has been

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association,
Moose Jaw.

Gentlemen:—I hereby certify that I have audited the books, vouchers and records of your Association for the year ended December 31, 1914, and herewith submit statement of receipts and expenditures for the period under review. The records were found to be clear and concise, and all the necessary vouchers have been produced.

I have checked the bank accounts in detail, and found them to be correct, and as further proof have obtained a certificate of the balances from the bankers.

In conclusion I wish to thank your officers and staff for courtesies extended during the course of the audit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. E. HODGE,
Chartered Accountant.

Moose Jaw, Sask., February 4, 1915.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES For Year Ending December 31, 1914

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balances brought forward Dec. 31, 1913—		Salaries	\$ 6,033.60
Cash on hand..\$ 2.58		Literature, Printing and Stationery	1,522.24
Bank balances—		Office, Postage and Express Expenses	323.15
Gen. Acc't .. 9,077.75		Organization Expenses ...	1,071.90
Emerg. Acc't 2,139.85		Convention Expenses (February, 1914)	1,026.03
	\$11,220.18	Rent, Light and Heat....	616.65
Membership fees	10,082.80	Office Furniture and Fittings	375.80
Grants—		General Expenses	237.70
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co. \$2,000.00		Premium Bonds	41.25
Grain Growers' Grain Co. 1,750.00		Travelling Expenses	569.50
Dept. of Agric. 500.00		Buttons	320.00
	4,250.00	Directors' Meetings	400.95
Interest (bank)	384.90	Telegraph	68.99
Buttons	463.61	Telephone	62.60
Literature	293.65	Legal Expenses	51.00
Life Membership Interest	771.49	Executive Expenses	253.90
Membership Tickets	308.69	Automobile Repairs and Renewals, etc.	166.65
Emergency Account	60.00	Exchange	7.60
Emergency Interest	106.60	Dis. Directors' Expenses..	996.95
Convention: Badges, etc...	119.80	Canadian Council of Agriculture (advance exp.)..	145.70
Sundry	7.00	Canadian Council of Agriculture (grant)	100.00
		Women Grain Growers' Assn. (advance)	213.00
		Sask. Grain Growers' Association (trading acct.)	1,000.00
		Auditors' Fees, 1913	65.00
		Cash on Hand	2,320.08
		Bank Balance—	
		General	\$8,339.68
		Less outstanding cheques ..	507.65
			7,832.03
		Bank Balance—Emergency	2,246.45
	\$28,068.72		\$28,068.72

Audited and found correct, subject to the fact that all transactions for the year have been recorded on the books of the Association.

(Signed) W. E. HODGE,
Chartered Accountant.

Moose Jaw, February 4, 1915.

Women's Organization Reports

Below are the Reports presented at the Opening of the Convention of the Women Grain Growers held at Regina on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, last week

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mrs. Violet McNaughtan said:

I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report, the first annual report of our section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Taking into consideration the economic conditions which have prevailed in our province during the past year, I think we have very great cause for satisfaction in the fact that our work has assumed the proportions it has. Details of that work will be submitted to you under various departments.

Organization

The first and principal work undertaken by your officers was that of organization. Each has done her share in that respect. I have deeply regretted the fact that I have had to refuse so many requests to address meetings in various parts of the province. Just here I would like to point out how impossible it is, even for district directors, with expenses forthcoming, to pay other than systematic visits to locals. Only by complete organization can anything be done along this line. I believe, however, that in future district conventions will meet the difficulty in this direction. Last year it was impossible to arrange for speakers to be present at all the district conventions. Your executive endeavored to share between them the districts without directors. We have to thank the central board, who invited the lady speakers and paid their expenses.

It was arranged that I should attend the meetings at Wadena, Prince Albert, Battleford and Biggar. At these meetings great interest was manifested in our section, and even where few women were present, my time was fully taken up in supplying information to the men delegates regarding our work.

Last month I was invited to the United Farmers of Alberta Women's Convention at Edmonton, where I met a splendid gathering of women, and experienced the great pleasure of seeing them organize along lines similar to ours. I believe this action on their part will be very helpful to us, for we are all women of the West, and many of our problems are inter-provincial. I look towards the day when the women members of the farmers' organizations will increase in such numbers that a woman's representative from each province will be elected to sit in the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Woman Suffrage

Next to organization, our principal work this year has been along suffrage lines. Acting at the request of a number of our locals to make definite plans regarding suffrage work, your executive passed a resolution asking the other organizations in the province working for woman's franchise, to co-operate with us in this matter. Your president was delegated to attend to this. In October I was invited to the W.C.T.U. provincial convention at Saskatoon, where I presented the suffrage resolution, which carried. I also had the pleasure of addressing the Prince Albert Equal Franchise League, which also endorsed the resolution. In brief, I have placed the matter before all the societies I could discover, with the result that the first meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Federation Board will be held here in Regina at the close of this convention.

Temperance

We Grain Growers strongly endorse the Banish the Bar policy. Many of our clubs are working on this question. At both the Qu'Appelle District and Saskatoon Provincial W.C.T.U. conventions, I found a very sympathetic attitude towards the Women Grain Growers. We have many points in common, and I think that we cannot do

better in temperance work than to support the efforts of the W.C.T.U.

Libraries

Some of our clubs have endeavored, without success, to obtain from the university, community libraries. We must remember that our section is officially but a year old. We must be prepared to show that, as Women Grain Growers, we are here to stay, and perfectly capable of handling these libraries. The extension department of the University of Alberta supplies traveling libraries to literary societies, farmers' associations, etc., so if properly approached, I am sure that our Saskatchewan government will not be less liberal.

Our Future Work

You will observe that I have only dealt with the subjects upon which I have been personally engaged. I would now like to call your attention to the purpose for which we are met together. We farmers stand in a position today without parallel in the history of the West. With wheat at western record prices and thousands of our people who have had none to sell; with the greatest hardship existing, caused by the drought and accentuated by the war; with our cities crying for a "Back to

The community questions: The cash sale of our by-produce, the studying of city social problems, the establishment of libraries, the providing of amusements for our young folk, the New Canadian problem, the medical aid question, and relief work.

At the risk of sermonizing, I have brought a list of questions before you, and I ask, whose business is it?

The War

I cannot close without reference to this awful war. It demonstrates the fact that we, of the twentieth century, are still slaves of a system, which allows a handful of men in each country to manipulate wires, which can cause armies to rise at a given word and kill those against whom they have no quarrel. And who pays? We women can do a noble work if we can, in the slightest degree, help to bring about a universal realization of this fact.

In conclusion, may I again urge upon you the necessity of preserving the entirety of our association, and for that purpose whenever possible holding joint meetings of men and women. Let us be to the association what we are to the home, and use it to help build up a bright, clean, prosperous Western

club discussion. Such an inquiry is the sign of something worth while going on. For you must have definite plans made for a few future meetings if you wish your club work to bear profitable fruits.

Efficiency the Watchword

Greater efficiency in the home seems to have been the main watchword of the present year. Reports have been sent to me of interesting discussions on such home topics as: Food value of milk, relation of foods to health, art of butter making, preserving fruits, best methods at threshing time, home decoration, care of the baby, and influences that mould the character of the child.

Chicken raising and gardening come in for their just share of discussion. Musical and literary afternoons have, in many cases, been a pleasing part of the program, and have been effective in improving the culture of the community.

There has been good work accomplished in spreading the knowledge of the need of temperance, direct legislation, woman suffrage, social reform, district nurses, and co-operation in buying and selling.

The co-operative work has an especial appeal to many of the members. The wise expenditure of the home exchequer is a large part of the home-keeper's duties, and co-operation is of great assistance in keeping the expenditure as low as possible. Club members have bought fruit and vegetables on a co-operative order and found the plan a good one.

But it is especially in the selling of farm by-products that club members are most interested. The matter has been discussed in nearly all of the clubs and except in a very few the members have made plans for collectively shipping butter and eggs to market centres where they can obtain better prices and the much desired cash.

Social Service

In the temperance work our clubs are spreading education along a new line of thought. Apart from the moral side of the question, there is the medical side, on which new light needs to shine. Mothers of men and women to be, especially harken to the cry of little children. They are learning now that often the child is deprived of its rightful heritage of health when the parent's system has been poisoned by alcohol. The result of the liquor evil does not fall on the drunken parent alone, but is visited on the nerves of the second and third generation.

Educating the women members to understand their need of the franchise is an important item of the club work of the past year. The members in general ardently wish for the chance to do their part in the legislative work of the province. The fact that we are Grain Growers with equal franchise in the association gives us the privilege of voicing our need in the convention. Thru the farmers' parliament, which is also our parliament, we have the opportunity of drawing the attention of the legislature to matters needing reform, relating to the welfare of the farm women.

Patriotic Work

A number of the locals have taken up patriotic work. They have held knitting and sewing meetings in order to produce handwork for the benefit of our soldiers. In many cases surprisingly large sums for the Belgian Relief and for the Patriotic funds have been raised by giving suppers and concerts.

The greatly needed rest room has come into being in at least six towns by efforts of the Women Grain Growers. This is a branch of our work that I wish to see increase rapidly. The com-

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SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS' EXECUTIVE, FOR 1914

Back row, reading from left to right: Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. McNeal, Mrs. Flatt, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Haight, Mrs. Hicks.

Seated, reading from left to right: Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. McNaughtan (President), Miss Stocking (Sec.-Treas.)

the land" movement for their unemployed, whilst, as one of our politicians states, twenty-five per cent. of our people are in danger, this coming year, of being put "off the land," I think that the keynote of this gathering cannot but be serious.

First, we must remember the privileges which we enjoy as members of this great association, the only organization in Saskatchewan granting such privileges—setting an example to our churches even. For this reason we must leave place to study the questions of the association, and so be prepared to use our franchise intelligently. I hope that every delegate here will purchase a copy of "Studies in Rural Citizenship," and where possible, promote debates and discussions upon the subjects contained therein.

Secondly, I trust that we shall at these meetings determine what is our specific work in the association, and prepare a scheme for carrying it on in such manner that, at next convention, we shall have reports showing not only local but provincial work accomplished. As organized farm women, we must possess organized opinion. We have many urgent questions facing us.

The home questions: To make our local meetings so restful, entertaining and instructive that the tired mother will make an extra effort to come, and coming, take heart and learn to live.

The school question: The present rural educational system is a distinct reflection on every man and woman in the province.

Canada. With best wishes for the future.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Miss Erma Stocking presented her report, as secretary, as follows:

I have great pleasure in submitting to you my report, as secretary, for the year 1914, of the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The work has been so full of interest and of so progressive a nature that enthusiasm for the future of our organization is a natural outcome.

The Women Grain Growers' Association commenced the second year of its existence with only five locals. The number has increased to fifty, thus showing a remarkable growth for only one year. An interesting feature of the organization work has been the fact that in no community have organizers been sent to persuade the women that they needed just such a club. In every case the local association resulted from the longing of the women for the sociability and for the opportunity to do their part in the work for the betterment of the home and state, that this association affords.

Our correspondence files show many inquiries from every direction in the province re methods of organizing and aims of the association, thereby showing that interest in our work is province-wide. Alberta and Manitoba have also contributed their quota of letters asking how to organize for club work. There have been many letters asking for advice on subjects best suited to

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Whereas The Guide has previously published a Mothers' Number each spring, it is planned this year to broaden the scope of this special issue to include contributions on household management, house planning and money making.

As usual I want our readers to participate in the preparation of this number, since to be practical it must apply to all sections of the country and to many conditions of life. Accordingly I am seeking contributions, not only on mothers' problems, but on house planning, household management and money making at home, and from those who are the best qualified to speak with authority on these subjects—the farm women themselves.

A collection of books has been made which will be of interest to all of the contributors and from these the winners of first prizes may choose one book from the first group and two from the second group. Winners of second prizes may choose one from the first group and one from the second. Winners of third prizes may choose one from the first group or three from the second.

Group 1

Principles of Home Decoration.
Landscapes Beautiful.
Household Science.
Hurlburt's Stories of the Bible.
Homes for Home Builders.
Girls' Make at Home Things.
Boys' Make at Home Things.
Green's Vegetable Gardening.
Making Poultry Pay.
Home Waterworks.

Group 2

Egg Money and How to Increase it.
Poultry Houses, Coops and Equipment.
Country Kitchen Cook Book.
Laundry Work.
Care and Feeding of Children.
Home Nursing.

Contributors are requested to write on one of the topics given below and to label their letters according to the contest for which they are intended: Mothers' Letters, Household Management, House Planning, Money Making.

Mothers' Letters

Health of Children.
The Uses and Abuses of Discipline.
Relation of the Home to the School.
Rainy Day Play for the Little Ones.
Keeping the Growing Boy and Girl on the Farm.

Household Management

The Sanitary Home.
Planning the Meals.
The Economical Expenditure of Money.
Getting the Family Sewing Done.
Training the Children to be Useful.

House Planning

Actual Plans of a Farm House drawn with Ruler in Pen and Ink.
Reasons for the arrangement of the Rooms and Accurate Description of Plan. Whenever possible the contributor is requested to indicate the type of exterior which she would prefer to use with this plan.

Money Making

Money Making thru Poultry Raising.
Gardening as a Means of Income.
Dairying for Profit.
Other Means of Making Money.
The contributions for this contest should be in The Guide office not later than March 15.

If prizes are not an incentive to some of our readers, and I know they are not, I hope that those who have had experiences that would be helpful will write anyway out of loyalty to The Guide and in order to help the Editor of this Department make the Household Number one of the most successful this paper has ever published. Address all letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

A QUERY FOR GARDENERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have seen some very interesting letters in your page about many things that are a help to

everybody, so I thought I would send some and see if any of them help.

I have never seen any of the women talking on gardening, and I would like to get some good hints about flowers, such as the pansy. I have a lot of young and two year old plants and I don't know how to keep them from going to seed all the time. Will some of the women that work in flower gardens tell me about them?

Last year was very dry in our part, so I went to work and took old tin cans, such as salmon tins, made holes in the bottom with a small nail, then put them down in the ground around my plants that wanted or needed the water, and in this way I was able to keep some of them alive. I did this to my flowers and they came on fine. Try, and see. I would like to know where a person can get the ivy seed. They are good climbers and, as well, make lovely shades. I will give a few recipes.

Carrot Pudding

One cup carrot, grated; one cup potatoes, grated; one cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, three eggs beaten well, one cup currants, one cup raisins, one cup suet, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, pinch of salt, enough flour to make a stiff batter. Cook for two hours in steamer.

Walnut Cake

One egg, one cup sugar, one cup nuts, chopped; one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, pinch of salt; put in dish all ready for oven, then let raise half an hour. Bake in a rather slow oven for half an hour.

I will close or I will take up all the room.

We take the G. G. G. and have for some years now, and like it fine.

BRANCK.

TEACHING CHILDREN AT HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—Some time ago a letter appeared in your columns from a teacher who advised that children six years old be sent to school. I do not agree with that at all, as I think eight is a better age. It has always seemed to me that younger children are better at home. It is too much to require a small child to sit still during a school session; so on score of health I think they should be kept at home. Another consideration, too, in a thinly settled region is that many people are so far from school and small children should not walk so far. Not many

farmers or their wives can take the time to drive to school every day. In winter it is too cold for three months or more here.

Now this does not mean that children should not be taught. Perhaps my plan may be of interest. My children have not been taught regularly, but my little girl of seven can read some, write, do simple sums, etc. The three of them know all the letters, capital and small, and figures. They learn from spelling on newspapers and magazines. I also give them butter paper and they spend hours tracing figures and letters, also pictures. I also got a toy globe and we have an advertisement or calendar with a rather large map of the world. They are learning the countries; the reason for day and night, etc., just simple geography, from these maps.

These things scarcely require time on the mother's part, as they are just asking questions mostly that can be answered while the mother is at work.

The long winter evenings give plenty of time for reading. I read poetry of all kinds and they like it whether they understand it or not. I have read "Hiawatha's Childhood" over until they know quite a little of it, and they never tire of it. I read stories, too, tho I do not read either stories or poems in dialect, as children are too ready to use new words; so by reading the best of English they become familiar with it.

Now my children have never been to school and are yet too young for me to judge of the value of my method; but from all I have read of the new method of teaching this natural way for a child to learn seems to be considered the best. It is certain to do no harm and it is very effective in keeping children contented and out of mischief when it is so cold they can't go outside.

Perhaps other mothers have tried other methods along this line. It is certainly a vital matter to those of us who live a long way from school.

AMERICAN.

GOOD SONG BOOK WANTED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am enclosing fifteen cents for your pamphlets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

I would like to know if you or any of the members could tell me where I could procure a book of songs (words and music) for children. I am also enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope for the address of the firms supplying "Orono" (I think that is what you called the

aluminum cleaner), and the stuff that is used for cleaning pipes without taking them down.

Thanking you in advance for these favors, I remain,

A CONTENTED READER.

FREEZERLESS ICE CREAM

Almost everyone likes ice cream, but not everyone has a freezer. The following recipe can be made without a freezer any time the temperature is around the zero mark: Take two eggs, one cup of maple syrup, half pint of whipping cream, and a pinch of salt.

Beat the eggs until light, add the maple syrup, put on the stove in a double boiler and cook until the mixture thickens slightly, stirring constantly. Put aside to cool. When cold, add the cream stiffly beaten and the pinch of salt. Pour into a pan and cover. Fill a larger basin with snow, sprinkle well with coarse salt and a little water. Set the pan of cream in this and put outside to freeze, stirring occasionally to mix the syrup and cream. Serve in sherbet glasses and garnished with candied cherries. This makes a most delicious and attractive dessert. Of course this is equally good made in a freezer. The ice cream is better if allowed to stand three or four hours to ripen.

PREPARED TO HELP NEEDY

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of January 20 there is a letter from the Bureau of Labor, Regina, Sask., stating the great need of clothing in the West.

While we appreciate the fact of need for help, we also wonder where the clothing is they had last year. Surely they were not so needy last year, and how could they run so short of clothes in such a short time? This letter stated one family had only a worn piece of carpet to cover the children at night. Now where are the quilts they had last year, and underwear does not usually go past repairing in one winter.

Now please don't misunderstand me and think we are not sympathetic, for we have helped fill one box and are anxious to do so again if we know the address of a needy family, and would be glad to hear from any personally.

Hope you will give the desired information, as there are others making the same inquiry, and wishing you success in your work. I remain,

CANADIAN.

FRANCHISE OF SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN

Dear Madam:—Replying to your enquiry, asking whether married women have the school and municipal franchise in Saskatchewan.

The position is somewhat anomalous. The law governing our municipalities is divided, so that we have a special act for the cities, another for the towns, another for the villages, and still another for the rural municipalities. In the cities and the towns unmarried women and widows have the franchise, but not married women. In villages and the rural municipalities the voters' lists are made up from the assessment roll, and all persons resident in either the village or rural municipality who are assessed for taxes are voters, this would include in both cases married women. The qualifications for voting in all our school districts are exactly similar to those in villages and rural municipalities.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. LANGLEY,

Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Miss Francis M. Beynon,

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

There being some dispute as to whether married women in Saskatchewan had the municipal franchise, your editor put the question to the Hon. Geo. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs. His reply is given above.

Religion should be the rule of life, not a casual incident of it.—Disraeli.



MAKING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL WITH VINES

There is no straighter, simpler road to beauty than by means of vines planted about the house. There are many different varieties which are perfectly hardy in the West, the most beautiful of these being the Virginia Creeper, which, being perennial, needs little attention other than to keep the soil mulched around the roots.

The house illustrated above is a splendid example of a very simple dwelling acquiring charm and distinction thru the plants that clamber over it.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Fifteen Hundred Delegates, representing over one thousand local branches, were present at the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association which met in Regina on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week

The convention was held in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, and it seemed entirely fitting that the proceedings should be opened with devotional exercises, led by Rev. Harry Lewis, pastor of the church, who read a Psalm and offered a brief and appropriate prayer that the Divine blessing and guidance might rest upon the convention.

Mayor Balfour was then introduced by President Maharg, and delivered an address of welcome, in which he spoke of the necessity of co-operation between town and country dwellers in the solution of such problems as back to the land, the assimilation of immigrants, and the temperance question.

F. J. James, of the Regina Board of Trade, also welcomed the delegates, and spoke of the seed grain question, saying the president of the board, S. C. Burton, was at present heading a delegation to Ottawa in the effort to secure a satisfactory solution of that difficulty.

The address of President J. A. Maharg was then delivered, which was followed by the report of the executive, presented by Vice-president A. G. Hawkes, and an address by Honorary President E. N. Hopkins. A message, which was received with great enthusiasm, was a telegram from J. M. Anderson, president of the Equity Co-operative Exchange, sending the greetings of the Grain Growers of Dakota, Minnesota and Montana.

Discussion and Adoption of Reports

The secretary's report was the first business at the Tuesday afternoon session. The report was unanimously adopted. The financial report was also read by the secretary. In reply to a question, it was stated that the item of salaries of \$6,033.60 included \$2,000 paid to F. W. Green for his services in 1913, \$500 to Mr. Green for the first three months of 1914, \$2,000 paid to J. B. Musselman, the present secretary, for 1914, \$960 to the senior stenographer, and \$480 to a junior clerk. On the item district directors' expenses, \$996.95, it was stated that \$100 was placed at the disposal of each district director for travelling expenses for organization purposes. Some, however, had not used the whole of their appropriation. Other details were satisfactorily explained, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The report of the trading department was read by J. B. Musselman, together with the financial statement, which showed a surplus of \$10,142.70 on a turn-over of \$300,000 on the year's business. A number of questions relating to details of the business were dealt with, and the reports unanimously adopted.

The executive of the Women Grain Growers' Association: Mrs. McNaughtan, president; Mrs. Haight, vice-president; Mrs. Ames, and Miss Stocking, secretary, were given a most enthusiastic reception when presented to the convention, and occupied seats on the platform during the remainder of the session.

H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, and P. P. Woodbridge, of Calgary, vice-president and secretary, respectively, of U.F.A., were also given a warm reception, and delivered interesting fraternal addresses. Mr. Woodbridge referred to the loss which the U.F.A. had suffered by the death of its late president, W. J. Tregillus, who was well known to many of the delegates, having attended previous conventions as a visitor. On motion of C. A. Dunning, a vote of condolence was passed with the relatives of the late Mr. Tregillus and the U.F.A.

District Conventions

Thomas Sales, director-at-large, reported upon the series of district conventions held thruout the province in November and December, the arrangement of which was placed by the executive

in the hands of Mr. Sales and District Director J. F. Reid. Sixteen meetings were held, one in each district with the exception of No. 13, in which, owing to its size and the number of its associations, two conventions were held. The attendance ranged from 30 to 300, averaging over 100, and a very valuable work was done both in preparing for the provincial convention and in interesting and educating farmers not able to come to the big convention at Regina. At the district conventions, also, plans were made for carrying on the work of organization, which are greatly in advance of any scheme previously adopted in the province, and a large increase in membership is expected to follow. Some recommendations for increasing the usefulness of the district conventions were made, and it was suggested that a grant of \$200 per district be made from the Central funds for organization work in the present year. The report concluded with an appreciation of the assistance given by the president, secretary and directors of the women's auxiliary. The report was unanimously adopted.

Revision of Constitution

The revision of the constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association occupied the Regina convention the greater part of the morning and afternoon sessions on Wednesday. An entirely new constitution had been drafted by the executive, copies of which had been sent out to the locals and were in the hands of the delegates. Some discussion took place on a clause enabling any local by a majority vote to refuse any applicant for membership. A lady delegate objected to this clause on the ground that cliques would be formed, and one set of women would keep out others who were better than themselves. (Laughter.) Another delegate thought no one but men who farmed for a living should be admitted, saying merchants and others had joined locals just for the purpose of killing them. Frederick Kirkham thought merchants should be encouraged to join the association, and shown that their future lay in serving the farmers instead of the protected interests. The clause was adopted, and another was added giving the local the right to repel any member on a vote of two-thirds of the members present, after notice of motion given at a previous meeting.

A clause was proposed giving the Central board, consisting of president, vice-president, five directors at large and fifteen district directors, power to dismiss from office any director who, in the opinion of the board, had contravened the constitution and bylaws. W. J. Thompson moved an amendment permitting the board to suspend a director, but requiring them to submit the facts to the locals, who would have power to ratify or reverse the decision. He pointed out that the board might use the power proposed to get rid of a director who did not agree with the majority. Other delegates considered that when a director was elected by the convention he should remain in office until the next convention, and eventually the clause was struck out altogether.

The executive, as before, will consist of six members, the president, vice-president and four members elected by the Central board from among themselves. The executive was given power to elect a secretary, a treasurer, and a managing director, fix their salaries, and define their duties, but one man may be appointed to two or all of those positions. The Central board was given power to decide the place of the annual convention, which must be held not later than February 28. Other conventions may be called at any time or place by the Central board. Organization districts and district conventions were

provided for, and in future nominees for district directors will be selected at the district conventions, the final election taking place at the Central convention. Some delegates were of opinion that the district convention should have the power to finally elect their representative. J. B. Musselman, central secretary, maintained however, that since the district directors were officers of the whole association, they could not be elected anywhere except at a meeting representative of the whole body. This view prevailed, and no serious effort was made to have the clause amended.

A change in the handling of the life membership fund was made possible by providing that it may be used to acquire or erect permanent association offices or invested in such an undertaking, while life membership fees received in future, may be placed in the general funds of the association.

The Women's Section

The clauses of the new constitution relating to the women's section were taken up on Thursday morning, when upwards of one hundred ladies attended the men's convention and occupied seats in the centre of the auditorium. The clauses were as follows:

1. Women shall have the same standing in the association as men.

2. It shall be competent for any five or more women who are members of a local to form themselves into a Women's Section of the local, for the purpose of discussing ways and means for dealing with women's questions and work. Such section, when formed, shall be termed a Women's Section, and shall be governed by the constitution and by-laws of the association.

3. At the annual convention women delegates may meet in the general meeting or separately, as they see fit. In separate meeting they may discuss any question or matter not inconsistent with the objects of the association as set forth in section 3 hereof, but it shall not be competent for them to petition parliament or the legislature on any matter independently of the Central.

4. Such separate meeting may be called the Women's Section, and it shall have power to elect a board composed of such officers as it may see fit. This board shall have especial charge of such branches of the association's work as relate especially to women and children.

Stand for Equity

Mrs. Hooper, of Aquadell, moved the adoption of the section, and said the women desired the plan provided for in preference to having separate locals, because they thought the best results would be secured by close co-operation between men and women. They believed in equity, and did not wish the men to have locals from which the women would be excluded, nor to have women's locals from which the men would be shut out.

Mrs. McNaughtan seconded, saying the women wished to help preserve the entirety of the association, and this section of the constitution was then adopted, as given above, by a unanimous vote.

Free Trade with Britain

The convention took up the consideration of resolutions on Thursday morning. The first presented by the resolution committee was:

"Resolved, that this convention reaffirms its demand for wider markets and Free Trade with the mother country."

This resolution was moved and seconded in all parts of the gathering, and carried unanimously without discussion.

Raising Revenues

Thomas Laurence moved: "Whereas, the revenues of the Dominion, raised as

they are by duties on imports, have seriously decreased since the declaration of war;

"And, whereas, this convention reaffirms the demand for wider markets and Free Trade with the mother country, which, if secured, would still further reduce the revenue;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention is in favor of raising the immediate deficiency, and eventually the bulk, of the requirements of the country by a system of taxation of graduated income tax, a tax on land values and stamp duties."

Mr. Laurence said he was strongly in favor of the stamp duties. It meant that whenever a check was written, a receipt given, a transfer of land made, or any transaction took place in writing, stamps for a certain percentage of the amount involved had to be affixed. The commercial people consequently paid the tax, and in this way the United States paid the cost of the Spanish-American war in three years. The resolution carried unanimously without further discussion.

Surtax Approved

T. R. Granger, of Melfort, moved:

"Resolved, that whereas it is reported that the holders of large areas of land in this province have interviewed the provincial government for the purpose of urging the government to remove the surtax on land; and

"Whereas, the surtax is a measure for which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has worked for several years, and is believed by the members of the association to embody a just principle;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention place itself on record as being opposed to the abolition or reduction of the surtax."

Hon. George Langley, who, as minister of municipal affairs in the Saskatchewan government, was largely responsible for the establishment of the surtax, said it meant, as most of them knew, an additional tax of \$10 a quarter section on all uncultivated lands in the province. The question had often been raised as to whether this was a just tax, and he would therefore state the principle on which it was founded. The settlers of the province had to carry a heavy burden in interest on borrowed capital, for they not only had to pay interest on the capital they themselves were employing, but also they eventually paid interest on the money invested in the towns and cities and in the railroads of the country. The railroad companies and the merchants and manufacturers of the cities could pass on the burden to the farmer, and the farmer would pass it on if he could (laughter), there was no one whom he could unload it on to, and he had to bear it himself. The smaller the number of men there were cultivating the land, the greater was the burden each one had to carry, and the men and corporations who were holding large areas out of cultivation were imposing this burden on the men who were actually on the land. Therefore it was just and proper to lay a heavier tax upon the speculator who held land out of use. Another principle which immediately emerged was that the holders of the agricultural land in this agricultural province not only possessed a property, but they also possessed a trust and a stewardship, and they could not be allowed to hold that land without regard to the general well-being of the country as a whole.

Government Approached

The government had been approached and asked to abolish the surtax by very powerful interests, powerful not only in a financial sense but a political sense as well, and the convention knew what that meant. Any government lived by

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The Possibilities of Service

By THE EDITOR

If we can get all our present subscribers to pay up their renewals and a large number of new subscriptions at the old rate before the subscription price is increased on April 1, we will be able to go ahead and map out plans for a vast improvement in The Guide for the year to come. The Guide is published to give service to its readers and the extent of this service is limited only by the amount of money which we can spend in improving the paper.

TARIFF AND TAXATION

The farmers of Western Canada are deeply interested in the system of taxation which now prevails in Canada and by means of which the farmers are taxed more heavily than any other people in the country. We have published a vast amount of information on the tariff and the taxation of land values, the income tax and other forms of taxation in the past few years. There is still, however, a greater amount of information on these subjects that we have not been able to publish because we have not had the money to spend for investigation nor the space required in our paper to publish the articles. If our readers will meet us and help us as we suggest, we will be able to make these investigations and to secure the assistance of men who believe in our cause thruout the English-speaking world.

This is the age of co-operation and our farmers' organizations all over the West are developing co-operative buying and selling. We want to publish more information on this question and to show what is being done not only in our own country, but also in the United States and Great Britain and Europe. We want to investigate the actual working result of Direct Legislation including the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, in the various cities in the United States, where it has been in effect for a number of years. Our farmers' organizations have all declared in favor of Direct Legislation but we have not yet secured it in workable form in any one of the three provinces. When the majority of the people realize the benefit of Direct Legislation, they will demand it so persistently that none of our provincial legislatures can longer refuse to grant it. The actual effects of Direct Legislation as it works in other countries will help materially towards this end. There is also a great deal of information needed on the banking, mortgage and co-operative credit questions, as well as upon the concerns trying to sell stock to farmers. What the farmers of this country need is cheaper money, and a more satisfactory system of credit. Publicity is the most effective means of bringing about this reform and it will require the expenditure of considerable money to investigate those questions and publish the facts.

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS

The railway question is also an important one and not yet settled in Canada by any means. Freight rates are too high and railway corporations and other corporations have entirely too much influence in our political life. The settlement of the railway question must be made by the people themselves, and they will need all the facts before them to settle it properly. These facts can be secured upon investigation and can be published in The Guide if the money and space is available for the work.

Another service which the farmers of all three provinces are greatly in need of is legal information. We have answered a large number of legal questions for our readers, but we want to establish a fully developed legal department in charge of an able lawyer, who will advise our readers on legal matters in accordance with the laws of Canada and of the three Prairie Provinces. Such a department will cost a great deal of money if conducted properly, but this service can also be given free to every subscriber if we can get the help we have asked for.

Up to the present time The Guide has had no department devoted to reading of a purely religious nature, though we have had a large number of requests for it. It is our intention to supply this demand in the near future and to provide for our readers the best thoughts of the foremost Bible students and the leading exponents of practical Christianity. It will be a department for Sunday reading.

IMPROVED RURAL SCHOOLS

One of the greatest needs of this country is for improvement in the rural schools and the recent articles published in The Guide have brought us many letters of appreciation. We hope to enlist the support and help of pupils, teachers, parents, trustees and educators in the work of improving our rural schools. The aim of the rural school should be to educate the boys and girls, so that they will realize the dignity of the agricultural profession, and have a desire to remain on the farm instead of seeking the cities, which are already congested. This department will include the teaching of agriculture in rural schools, manual training, domestic science, school fairs, boys and girls' clubs, and everything that is best in rural education.

We find that our house plans are very popular and we intend to publish other house plans in the future, as well as plans of other farm buildings that will be suitable for conditions in the Prairie Provinces.

We intend to send members of our staff thruout the West to visit those farms which are being operated most successfully and to discuss in detail in The Guide the methods followed by those farmers who have made the greatest success of their work.

FOR THE WOMEN

One special service which we hope to give our women readers during the next year, is a department on household science, conducted by an expert, which will contain authoritative advice on all matters of cooking, and where questions from our women readers will be answered free. Another special service to our women readers will be a department on home dressmaking and millinery, in charge of an expert who will also give free advice. The woman suffrage question will also receive special attention and the women's organizations thruout the West will be aided in every possible way to secure the franchise to which they are fully entitled.

We also intend to secure the publication rights of some of the best novels and short stories and publish them in The Guide, as this is one of the strongest demands we have received from our readers and we believe it will be very much appreciated.

PRACTICAL FARM PROBLEMS

We expect to publish also a complete course in gas engineering, to educate farmers and their sons on how to operate gas and gasoline engines. We will also engage the services of the leading authorities on poultry, field crops, dairying, live-stock, farm machinery, and every phase of farm production, and answer every practical question on these subjects that any farmer may wish to ask. We have also been asked many times to publish a series of articles covering the history of the organized farmers of the West, and showing the work they have done for the improvement of agricultural conditions. This is a big proposition but we will endeavor to cover it, and give the information if our readers will assist us in the way we have asked.

We also intend to devote more attention to the marketing of grain crops, and to give as much definite and practical information as can be obtained to show the very best and most profitable methods of marketing all these crops. This will require a great deal of work which means expense, but it can be done with the hearty co-operation of our readers.

PROGRAM DEPENDS ON CO-OPERATION

These are some of the plans we have in view for the future, to be carried out with the co-operation and assistance of the local associations and our individual subscribers. We have also plans for making our paper very much more interesting to the boys and girls than it has ever been in the past. This outline of the improvements we intend does not by any means cover the possibilities of the service The Guide can render, but it shows the larger aspect. We believe that the farmers should be served by a journal equally as good, and in fact better than any other journal published for any other class of people and The Guide can be developed into such a journal, if each and every one will lend a hand.

Some More Guide Problems

By THE EDITOR

A number of our readers have shown a very keen appreciation of the facts in connection with the cost of getting subscribers, and the cost of publishing The Guide, which we have published during the past two weeks. There are a number of other serious problems which we have to face from week to week in the regular work of publishing The Guide. One of these problems is that of securing new subscribers. There are various methods followed in the publishing world for securing new subscribers. One method is to use premiums, that is, to give the subscriber a fountain pen, a pair of spectacles, a pipe, a wallet, a pair of scissors, or some other article as a free gift to induce him to become a subscriber to the paper. This system is practically a form of hiring the subscriber to read the paper. We have never adopted this scheme in connection with The Guide, because we feel The Guide should be sold on the basis of merit, and that when a subscriber pays for it, it should be because he wants to read the paper and get the information contained in it. The wisdom of this course is shown by the fact that in six years we have secured a larger list of subscribers for The Guide than has been secured by any other farm paper in the Dominion of Canada, even tho some of them have been from twenty-five to forty years in the field.

COST OF NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

We get nearly all the new subscribers to our paper by one of two methods. First, by the assistance of local agents to whom we pay a regular commission for securing subscribers. The commission we pay to these local agents, we do not think is any too large, and after a new subscriber has read the paper for the year, he usually sends his renewal direct to The Guide office, so that we get the whole dollar the second year even tho we do not get it the first year. It is very difficult, however, to find local agents who have the time to canvass their district. We have now fifteen hundred local agents appointed all over the three provinces. If they would each take the time to canvass their community, they could easily send us in, on the average, ten new subscriptions every year, which would increase our list by 15,000 subscribers every year. A very large number of our local agents, however, have not the time to devote to the work, and others of them forget, the result being that, as a rule, not more than one in ten of our local agents send us more than half a dozen new subscriptions per year, tho, of course, there are some of them who send us from fifty to a hundred per year. We send out the same literature, supplies, and letters to all of these agents, and when only one in ten of them sends us a good list of new subscribers, it will be readily seen that the cost is greatly increased. For instance, it costs us over 50 cents a year, on the average, to send out literature, supplies and letters to each of these local agents, and when we send them sample copies of The Guide also, of which we send a large number, the actual cost of sending out the sample copies averages nearly 5 cents each. The net result of this is, that tho we secure anywhere from 4,000 to 6,000 new subscriptions from local agents yearly, it actually costs us almost one dollar for every new subscriber secured in this way. It would not cost us any more to get subscriptions at \$1.50 by the same method, and we would thus have a larger margin of profit in our Subscription Department.

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR

Another method of securing subscriptions is by travelling agents. A great many journals have travelling agents, to whom they pay either salary or commission. Travelling expenses run pretty high in this country, and it costs from 90 cents to \$1.00, on the average, to secure subscriptions by this means when the total cost of literature, letters, commission and travelling expenses are added together. Of course, in the second year, the majority of these subscribers send their whole dollar direct to the office, and tho we lose on the first year, we gain during the second year. It would cost us no more to get subscriptions at \$1.50 by this means than it does not at \$1.00, and we would have this extra money in the office to meet our heavy expenses.

We can realize that most of our readers will consider this a very expensive method of getting subscribers, but

after a very exhaustive investigation of methods followed by other publishers, both in Canada and the United States, we find that this is actually a lower cost for new subscribers than that of most other papers. In the United States, it costs a great many papers more than the full subscription price every year to collect it, and they make their entire revenue out of the advertising. This is neither right nor wise, and the tendency of the times in the publishing business is to increase subscription rates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY LETTER

Another method by which we receive a large number of new subscribers is by sending out letters direct from our office to farmers whose names we have secured from subscribers, agents and other means. After several years' experience we find that the very best result from this system is from ten to twelve new subscriptions from each hundred letters sent out. The cost of sending out these letters is higher than that of the ordinary subscription notices, and the net result, we find is that the cost of sending out these letters is just about equal to the amount of money we receive from new subscriptions secured in this way. The second year, however, the majority of these subscribers send in their renewal direct to the office, and we get the whole dollar without the same expense. This high cost of securing subscriptions is one of the chief reasons why we must raise the price to \$1.50 in order to meet expenses.

Our experience in the past five years convinces us that it is absolutely necessary to have local agents, and to pay them a reasonable commission for collecting subscriptions both new and renewal. In fact, we are anxious to have one person in each neighborhood whose business it will be to collect new subscriptions for us thruout the year, and also to collect renewals where they are not paid in promptly to the office when we send out our notices. We prefer to have as this agent the secretary of the local associations because he generally comes in touch with more of the farmers than anybody else, and it also gives him a little payment for his work as secretary, and he can thus give better service to his own association. We find, however, that a very large number of the local secretaries cannot take time to help us, and we have to appoint somebody else in the neighborhood. If we had a good agent in every neighborhood, who would canvass every farmer and get his subscription, we could easily reach a list of 75,000 subscribers in the next two years, and publish a paper that would not be equalled by any other farm paper on the continent. The cost of publishing the paper per subscriber decreases as the number of subscribers increases, thus it costs at the present time \$3.00 per subscriber, but if we had 100,000 subscribers, it would probably not cost us more than \$2.50 per subscriber, and even at that price, we could publish a far better paper.

Quite a number of our subscribers lost their crops last year thru drought. We have already received a number of letters from subscribers in these districts who have not the dollar to pay for their renewal. We are not going to cut any of these off the list, but carry them along and allow them to pay next November. We are asking every subscriber who can to pay up promptly to help us. In turn we will carry those who cannot pay. Any subscriber who has lost his crop, and who wants The Guide, may sign the attached coupon and mail it to us at once and we will mark his subscription ahead for three years from the date on his label and collect the \$2.00 from him on November 1.

February, 1915.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

It is not convenient for me to renew my subscription to The Guide at present. If you will continue to send me the paper, however, I will pay you \$2.00 on November 1st, 1915, which will extend my subscription for three years from the date now on my address label.

Name

Post Office

Province

OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner . . . Edmonton
 President—James Speakman . . . Penhold
 Vice-Presidents—
 H. W. Wood . . . Carstairs
 Rice Sheppard . . . Edmonton
 S. S. Dunham . . . Lethbridge
 W. D. Trego . . . Gleichen
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge . . . Calgary

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin . . . Ranfurly
 Edmonton—George Long . . . Namao
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery . . . Strome
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan . . . Cowley
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop . . . Beddington
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham . . . Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks . . . Jenner

SECRETARY'S CIRCULAR LETTER

The following letter has been sent to all the secretaries of the Unions, and enclosed with it is one copy of the "Course of Study" pamphlet issued under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and which was referred to in a recent circular, also a copy of the "In Memoriam" folder issued in memory of our late president, W. J. Tregillus. There is enclosed an appeal from the president, J. Speakman, which it is hoped will receive careful consideration.

W. J. Tregillus Memorial Fund

In accordance with the resolution passed by the board of directors and confirmed by the annual convention, a large number of the memorial folders, one of which is being sent you herewith, have been prepared and are now ready for distribution. The resolution reads as follows: "That one copy of the memorial be distributed free to each delegate to the convention, also to the secretary of each of our Unions, and that the balance be sold to members of the United Farmers of Alberta at five cents per copy. The whole of the proceeds to be given to the funds for the relief of distress caused by the war in Europe." I think that we will all agree that the object for which these folders will be sold is a worthy one, and entirely in keeping with the life and work of our late president. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Central office is giving the entire cost of publishing these memorial cards as their share of the donation, and our members are asked to co-operate. Mr. Speakman has drawn your attention to the pledge given by the delegates at our convention, and it seems to me that here is an opportunity to assist within the reach of everyone. I would ask on behalf of the board of directors that the secretaries and members generally give this resolution their heartiest support. Remember that the entire proceeds go to the war relief funds. Let us not have to say that the proceeds from the sale of this tribute to the memory of our late president, W. J. Tregillus, were too insignificant to be worthy of special attention, but let us get busy and see that every member of the association pays his five cents for one copy of this folder, so that the proceeds may amount to a figure worthy of the services rendered by our late president and the esteem in which he was held by all.

"Course of Study" Pamphlet

Your attention has been called to the "Course of Study" pamphlet before. Our association assumed its share of the cost of having these pamphlets printed, but our former appeal has met with very little response. We are left with approximately 1,000 of these pamphlets on our hands. With the busy season fast approaching, this represents a considerable amount of money lying idle which might be used to much better advantage in organization work. The pamphlet is good value for the money. It is good value for any Union as a means to making the regular meetings more interesting. It is good value for any man to have in his home, either for his own study or for that of his family. I want to get rid of these booklets within the next six weeks, and hope that our Unions will make a special effort to see that this is done. Perhaps the price is too low. We have made it ten cents per copy in minimum quantities of ten. The book is a 25 cent edition and cannot be secured, I believe, outside of Alberta at less than \$2.40 per dozen. At our price of ten cents the cost, shared up between the individual members of our Union, is very little. You will certainly appreciate this booklet if you get it. It will be to your advantage to help get this off our hands.

Returns to Central Office

Owing to the fact that a number of our secretaries neglect to properly item-

ize their remittances to this office, we are occasionally uncertain as to how to apportion these sums. This confusion is not to be wondered at when one considers that we have three classes of dues—for men, women and junior members—and are daily sending out a large variety of supplies. Moreover, in addition to our own organization or campaign fund, we also have Belgian Relief, Red Cross and Patriotic funds open for contribution. For the convenience of our secretaries and in order that we may keep more accurate records at this office, we are therefore enclosing a few forms for your use in making statement of remittance to this office. Additional forms may be secured on application.

In Conclusion

I am making this circular very brief. We have hardly as yet cleared away the work resulting from our recent convention and the board and various committee meetings which followed immediately after. I think we should all be filled with new enthusiasm as a result of our recent convention, and personally I feel greatly gratified that the board whom you elected have given me an opportunity to serve you for another year. Our association is developing at a very rapid rate, quicker possibly than any of us realized. I hope that in the months before us I may, with you, grow broad enough and big enough to bear successfully the ever-increasing responsibility which is thrust upon us individually and collectively. At an early date I hope to follow up this circular with one of a more general character, dealing with a number of subjects in which, perhaps, you will feel more directly interested. Meanwhile I trust we shall receive your hearty assistance along the lines indicated above, particularly in regard to the memorial fund of our late president, W. J. Tregillus.

Yours fraternally,
 P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 Provincial Secretary.

HILDA IS HOPEFUL

Hilda Union No. 644 has enrolled over 30 members in two weeks and hopes to increase to 100 before spring. Owing to crop failure little co-operative purchasing has been done except in coal oil, but the hope is entertained that with a good crop in 1915, this feature of the work will be more fully emphasized.

KITCHENER IN GOOD STANDING

Kitchener Union No. 475 has been placed in good standing again on our books by a remittance of \$5.00 from the secretary-treasurer, who promises a further sum at the close of the first quarter. The Union has received and distributed among its members three carloads of hay at a saving to each buyer of between \$2.50 and \$3.00.

HEATHDALE DOING WELL

Since its organization about a year ago, Heathdale Union No. 581 has been rather inactive. With the building of a schoolhouse in the district, the union has secured a permanent meeting place, and seems to have taken on a new lease of life. Orders are being taken for plowshares and formaldehyde and an address from a member of the provincial department of agriculture is planned for an early date.

FIFTY MILES FROM RAILWAY

The following letter comes from Albert Whitworth, secretary of Elk Point Union No. 564: "During the past year 1914, the year of our organization, we enrolled 19 members, but have been unable to do any business, owing to various circumstances, the chief one being that we are 50 miles from the nearest railroad; the second being lack of capital among members. This item has proved the main stumbling block to co-operative purchasing. Work has

been scarce, and money has been hard to earn. Many of our members are homesteading the land, and are not making above a living. Nevertheless most of us are enthusiastic concerning the future when we hope to be in a position to benefit in many ways by our organization."

DOWKER UNION REPORT

The following report has been received from Roger Jamieson, secretary of Dowker Union No. 543:

At our annual meeting, on December 18, we elected the following officers: President, Geo. Allen; vice president, John Knudson; directors, Geo. Moreland, Harry Clark, Robert Brown, R. Campbell, Robt. Dalzell and James Beatty; secretary, Roger Jamieson, who was appointed by the directors. It was decided not to send a delegate to Edmonton this year. The secretary read his report for 1914, showing that the union received the sum of \$54.25 and paid out \$49.00, leaving a balance of \$5.25 on hand. Owing to a stormy night there were not many out.

ORGANIZATION IN ONTARIO

A letter, which has just come to hand from W. H. Miller, Brigden, Lambton County, Ontario, reads as follows:

I have just received the literature sent by you, re the U.F.A. work in Alberta. I may say I am a farmer near Carmangay, Alberta, and am proud of the work that has been accomplished by the United Farmers of Alberta. I am spending the winter here in Lambton County, Ontario, in the vicinity of Sarnia, and since coming here have been addressing the farmers on the work being accomplished by our organization in Alberta. I find the farmers of Lambton County are just organizing. They form what are known as farmers' clubs. In nearly every case they hold meetings in the schoolhouse, and the school section comprises the boundary of the local club. The farmers' aim is to form a county club with officers elected from the local clubs to form the executive for the county. The aims and objects of the organization are in every way similar to our organization in Alberta, only they are in their infancy here as yet, and the literature sent by you will be of great assistance to them, and I thank you for sending it. I am proud of the fact that, by experience in the work in Alberta, I have been able to help along the good work here. I see one or two mistakes being made by the farmers here. They are organizing the units before the central board is in a position to become a factor in the gathering and distributing literature which would be the means of holding and cementing the members together, presenting an ultimate goal to which they press onward. In this regard I wish to say they have no Grain Growers' Guide to bring a multitude of information to the individual farmer and also furnish the medium by which the farmer may hope to command respect and a square deal from the many interests combined against him. In this respect I feel that we in Alberta should be proud of our paper and stand behind it to the last man, for it surely plays a very important part in our educational and organizational work, and makes possible to a very great extent co-operation as we have it in Alberta. Thanking you again for the literature which you have sent me.

Yours sincerely,
 W. H. MILLER.

ARNOLD UNION BENEFITS MEMBERS

The annual meeting of the Arnold Union was held on January 7, at which officers were elected for 1915. An order for forty ounces of strychnine was made up, since which time the strychnine has been received and is being

distributed. The union has not done much co-operative purchasing as yet, but the sentiment in favor of the co-operative buying of supplies is growing rapidly, one member having remarked that he had saved enough on one ounce of strychnine to pay his membership dues for one year.

CAYLEY UNION SOCIAL

Cayley Union No. 269 held its annual social meeting on January 29, there being about fifty or sixty farmers and their families present. Dinner was served to about two hundred persons. President Speakman and Vice-president Dunham were present and addressed the meeting, this being their first meeting after their election. Cayley Union gave them a hearty welcome, and wishes them prosperity in their work in the coming year. The local looks forward to a more prosperous year than ever before, and hopes this is the outlook for every union of our organization. The local officers have been successful beyond the fondest hopes of the members during the past year in the co-operative buying and distribution of goods, some eight cars of various commodities having been handled at a saving of about \$1,500 to the local.

LA COATES UNION DETERMINED

Walter N. Vivian, secretary of La Coates Union No. 589, writes as follows: Some of our members are pretty hard up and will not come out to meeting, so were not able to get any officers appointed until January 28, but we eventually got off at last. This past year was a poor one, and many of us feel quite discouraged. We did accomplish some good, however, the different unions around here getting twine prices chopped down to eleven cents per lb., while some of the towns were paying as high as thirteen cents. We also handled some tamarac posts, on which the freight was very high, but even with that we were considerably ahead of what we could get for the same price from our local dealers. All our members say they will stick to their guns and see the union thru.

DOLCY UNION PROGRESSING

E. V. Taylor, secretary of Dolcy Union, explains the comparative inactivity of the union as being due to the fact that the local was not organized until near the end of the year, and that there is little, if any, business to be transacted during the winter months. The annual meeting of the union was held on January 19, when it was found there were twenty-two paid up members and a revival of interest took place. Arrangements were made for the purchasing of coal oil and formaldehyde, the saving on the latter commodity being about fifty per cent. Coal oil is being purchased at 21 cents per gallon. Now the union has inaugurated a campaign of co-operative purchasing they expect to be able to accomplish considerable along these lines thru the Edgerton District Association.

WANT POST OFFICE

The secretary of Sounding Lake Union No. 670 reports that the first general meeting of the union since organization was a decided success and nine new members were obtained. Considerable interest is being taken in the matter of better roads, as well as a post office which was petitioned for last year and subsequently lost sight of.

The following unions have been organized recently: Rainey Creek, No. 679; Lorraine, No. 680; Lealhome, No. 681; East Arrowwood, No. 682; Rearville, No. 683; University, No. 684; Pickardville, No. 685; Reed Lakes, No. 686; Stirling, No. 687; Battlevue, No. 688; Brightview, No. 689; Chilmark, No. 690; Duhamel, No. 691; and Busby, No. 692.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion Virden
President:	R. C. Henders Culross
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie Winnipeg

DOUBLE OUR MEMBERSHIP

At the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers, held in Brandon on January 13, 14 and 15, the question of providing an increased revenue for the Central office was discussed pretty fully. As a result of the discussion the following resolution was passed:

"Moved by J. L. Brown and F. Simpson: Whereas the Central Association is hampered in its work thru lack of sufficient funds, we recommend that the annual fee for membership be not changed, but that the proportion of the fee devoted to the work of the Central Association be raised from 50 to 75 per cent. Carried."

This change takes effect at once, so that you will please take note that the dues payable to the Central Association for 1915 will be 75 cents per member, instead of 50 cents per member as in former years.

The work of the Central office is becoming more arduous each year, as the activities of the organization are extended. We find it becoming more necessary that a good deal of time be devoted to consultations and conferences with public bodies, which takes up to a very great extent the time of the provincial secretary and members of the executive, and also necessitates a large increase of clerical work in the office.

During the discussion at the convention there was a large number of delegates who favored the increasing of the membership fee to \$2 per year. It was felt by others that this would have a prejudicial effect in some of the districts of the province, and that it would be much more in the interests of the organization for our branches to make a special effort to increase our membership rather than increase the dues.

Doubling our membership will double our revenue. Besides providing revenue it also increases the force of our organization in creating public sentiment in favor of the reforms we advocate.

The slogan of all our branches should be "Double our membership" this year. If every member will secure an additional member, this can be accomplished. Now that the constitution is amended to admit of farmers' wives and daughters on equal terms with men, it can be accomplished without any difficulty whatever.

Central Farmers' Market

During the annual convention at Brandon a verbal report was given by myself of the work done by the Central Farmers' Market during the year, and pointing out some of the needs of the market, as ascertained thru our operations since the market was opened on the first of May last, in order to make it the success we all desire. After some discussion a committee was appointed to bring in a recommendation to the convention. This committee submitted the following report:

"Your committee appointed to report on the Central Farmers' Market Association beg to report as follows: That, in our opinion, the Central Farmers' Market should be kept in existence. That it is impossible to secure the best possible results without sufficient working capital. That the plan of operation as indicated in the prospectus is the best method of financing. Therefore we would respectfully recommend: "First, that the delegates to this convention lay before their respective associations the merits of the Central Farmers' Market Association.

"Second, that each branch association purchase stock to the extent of its ability.

"Third, that each association for the benefit of its members, acquire a thorough knowledge of the best method of placing farm produce on the market in the best possible condition."

This report was unanimously adopted by the convention. I want to especially draw your attention to the recommendations made in this report, as be-

ing very necessary to insure the success of the market. The outstanding fact in connection with farm produce is the need of better marketing facilities, so as to get producer and consumer as close together as possible. That is the aim that the Grain Growers' Association had in mind in establishing the Central Farmers' Market.

From our experience this year we learned that we can always sell farm produce at a price, but in order to get the best results for the shipper it is sometimes necessary to carry the produce for a time. The delay in remitting to the shipper thus caused results in dissatisfaction. The only way to overcome this satisfactorily is for us to increase our capital so that we can make an advance on produce that has to be stored, as is now being done by commission houses in the matter of grain, hence the recommendation of our convention that our branches and individual farmers be requested to purchase some stock of the association. This Farmers' Market should form the nucleus of an institution that would not only take care of farm produce and sell it to consumers in Winnipeg, but would provide a more stable market for produce and stock by securing outside markets to provide for the surplus that cannot be absorbed in Winnipeg.

I would also draw your attention to the recommendation given in the last clause of the report. There is quite a field of development opened up to us in the aims and purposes of the Central Farmers' Market, the success of which depends very largely on the co-operation of the different branches of our association.

Yours truly,
R. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

NEWS FROM SPRINGHURST

A. J. M. Poole, secretary of the Springhurst branch of the Grain Growers' Association, writes as follows: We had our first meeting since the convention on February 5, and it was a good one. The delegates to the convention gave a splendid report. It was their first time to attend a convention, and they were very enthusiastic over it and the association in general. One delegate remarked it was a three days' schooling every farmer should have. All present seemed possessed of the idea that we should make a more strenuous effort than ever before to increase our local membership. The whole tone of the meeting was one of enthusiasm over the future of the organized farmers. Our "Community Club" meetings are proving a genuine success. We are very much interested in these club meetings. It is at these meetings we are taking up the "Studies in Rural Citizenship," a study being taken every other week, the meeting for the alternate week being more of a social character. We are having an entertainment on the 24th, at which we expect Mr. Henders.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AT SIGLUNES

Jon. Jonsson, secretary of the Siglunes branch, writes as follows: The Siglunes branch of the Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting on December 12, 1914, in the Good Temp-lars' Hall, at Siglunes. The meeting proceeded as follows: Motion was carried to the effect that the association pay \$15 to the president towards expenses for going to Winnipeg on behalf of the association.

The following officers were elected: President, Kr. Peterson; vice-president, Sig. Peterson; secretary-treasurer, Jon Jonsson, Siglunes P.O.; directors, Ben. B. Helgason, David Girkason, J. B. Helgason, H. Gudmundsson, Guom. Jonsson, J. R. Jonason. A motion was carried to the effect that meetings be held every other month. A discussion took place as to whether it would be possible to get the members of the association to sell cream to any extent next summer in order to have some ready money on

hand at any time. Final discussion on the matter to be resumed at the next meeting. Another meeting was held on January 29, with nineteen men present. Eighteen members paid their annual fees. It is expected that membership will be increased at the next meeting. No flour and feed was ordered on account of scarcity of money at the moment, but it was decided to order some next month, when the members were likely to have received payment for fish now being handed to the market. The discussion about the selling of cream, laid over from the last meeting, was resumed, and after considerable discussion the members entrusted the matter to the secretary-treasurer, Jon Jonsson, requesting him to endeavor to come to some agreement with the manager of the Sandon Creamery as to buying the cream from the farmers in this district.

ANNUAL SUPPER AT OAKBURN

The Oakburn branch of the Grain Growers' Association sends in the following report of an annual supper held by their branch: Last Friday was the event of the season, when the Grain Growers' Association held their annual "Burns" supper. As we have no town hall, the supper was served in the boarding house and the concert in the church, which was packed to the doors, in fact a large number could not get inside and had to go home, while others walked up and down outside keeping time to the music inside. The proceeds amounted to \$87.25, and, if everyone had paid, would have been nearer the \$100. However, until we get a hall we must put up with results. Quite a number of young fellows kept their seats while ladies had to stand all thru the concert. I see now why these young fellows did not have young ladies with them—the reason is obvious.

To say it was one of the best programs ever put before an Oakburn audience would be putting it mild, and for me to try and make special mention of any particular artist would be for me to put my foot in it. The Vista party that took part in the program was well received, and secured special mention from the chairman at the close of the concert. Mrs. T. Miller, in her rendering of "Your King and Country Need You," was very touching, and received a hearty encore. Mrs. Miller is always a welcome visitor to Oakburn, and she certainly holds her own with the best of singers. Miss Broadworth is also hard to beat as a reciter, and was right at home in the encore. Miss Burgess also acquitted herself well, but failed to respond to an encore, while Miss W. Martin's address to the chairman fairly brought down the house. Miss Gardiner was at her best in "The Crooked Bawbee," but her swain was somewhat of a tenderfoot, as he appeared very bashful. Mrs. Ashcroft gave a very able address on "Burns." That is one of the most difficult parts of a "Burns" supper and very hard to get anyone to take the part, owing to its being such a dry subject to those who are not Scotch. But it should be remembered by those who "Dinna ken any better that it ranks second only to the chief of the pudding race—the haggis—on a Burns' night." It warmed up the hearts of the Irish to hear "Mother Machree," by Miss Farrell, who, by the way, is a welcome addition to our local talent, which needed just such. The duet by the Misses Chapple was also well rendered. They also failed to respond. I don't know why the ladies were all so shy that night, unless that they probably never faced such a large audience before. Miss Black sang her love song very well, altho suffering from a slight cold. Mrs. Frisbie, in her instrumental, showed some nervousness, but as it was her first appearance she did remarkably well. Mr. Little, as chairman, filled his post very well, even if he claims to be Irish. If the haggis could have spoken it is likely it would have proven beyond doubt that there was some

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

Scotch about him. "Bonnie Mary o' Argyle" was well rendered by Mrs. Little. It was probably overlooked, with one thing and another, that it was Mr. and Mrs. Little's last night with Oakburn for some time, as Mr. Little has been called to a church in Winnipeg. We are all sorry to hear of them going away, and wish them every success in their new home. "Guid nicht."

DISTRICT CONVENTION AT SHOAL LAKE

On instructions from Frank Simpson, director, the Central secretary has called a district convention at Shoal Lake, for Thursday, February 25, for the purpose of organizing district associations in the federal constituency of Marquette.

The secretaries of all the branches tributary to Shoal Lake are notified to send as representative a delegation as possibly can be arranged. The president and secretary of each branch are especially invited to attend this convention.

One of the main purposes of these district organizations is to stimulate organization work among the branches already organized. Representatives from the Central Association will be present.

BELGIAN CONSUL'S LETTER

The following letter was received from A. J. H. Dubuc, Belgian consul, which explains itself:

R. McKenzie, Esq.,

Sec., Man. G.G. Assn., City.

Dear Sir:—I have your kind letter of the 5th inst., enclosing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association's cheque for fifteen hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars towards the relief of the sufferers in Belgium. This additional contribution from your association shows that the farmers of Manitoba are coming willingly to the relief of these poor victims. Please accept my most heart-felt gratitude for this generous contribution.

WAR RELIEF FUND

Already acknowledged	\$5,470.20
Longburn	22.10
Fairville	13.00
Valley River	4.00
Bethany	50.00
Portage la Prairie	44.00
Strathelair	66.50
Moline	25.15
Teulon	67.50

Total \$5,762.45

MAYFELD PROGRESSIVE

The Mayfeld Grain Growers' Association met in the Orange Hall, Thursday, February 7, President L. P. Lamb occupying the chair. The meeting being called to order, Mr. McCuish was called upon to address the gathering. He told of the work which had been done and is being done by the association, and he said that if all farmers would join the organization the benefits therefrom would be far greater than most people realized. He explained the work of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., and of the Central Farmers' Market, and altho there had been some dissatisfaction dealing with them in the past, he said if farmers would make their complaints known to the head office, matters could generally be settled satisfactorily. The association has purchased one car of corn and intends to get another, also to get a car of twine this season. Some new members have been added to the list.

CARL JEFFERSON,
Secretary.

M. McCuish, organizer, is holding meetings in the districts west of Lake Manitoba this week.

R. J. Avison is arranging for district meetings in Dauphin district for the first week of March.

Co-operative Trading

The decision in regard to Co-operative Trading marks one of the most important advances in the work of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

One of the most important questions which came before the Regina convention was that of co-operative trading, in which the association has been extensively engaged during the past year. J. B. Musselman, the Central secretary, presented his report as manager of the wholesale co-operative department at Tuesday afternoon's session, and supplemented the information therein contained by an interesting address delivered at the evening meeting. He estimated that on the \$300,000 worth of goods handled, the members of the association had saved \$75,000, and he did not believe he was exaggerating when he said that they had saved the farmers of the province no less than \$300,000 in reduced prices. Apples had never before been so cheap in the West, altho they had often brought just as low prices in the East, and when the association last fall bought 35,000 bushels of potatoes and sold them to their members at 85 cents, the people who were selling them at \$1.50 to \$1.90 found they could do the same. The country merchants were up in arms at the low prices the association was establishing, because they could not afford to reduce their prices. At present the country merchants were not making money in spite of the fact that they were charging a gross profit of from 25 to 200 per cent., and the reason was the expensive and wasteful method by which they were doing business. The wholesale men realized that there were far too many men engaged in retail distribution, and a great many of them would have to be eliminated.

Hon. Geo. Langley's Resolution

A discussion of the part to be played by the association in the development of co-operation took place at the convention on Wednesday afternoon. The question was introduced by Hon. Geo. Langley, who moved the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that the association apply to the legislature of the province of Saskatchewan for an amendment to the act incorporating the said association, authorizing the association to carry on business, and particularly to grant and confer upon the association full and ample power to manufacture, produce, purchase, sell, and generally deal in livestock, farm implements, farm produce and supplies, and any goods, wares and merchandise whatsoever, and generally to obtain such legislation as may seem to be necessary to fully and effectually enable the association to go into business and obtain capital therefor, and provide for the distribution on the co-operative plan or otherwise of the profits made therefrom."

Mr. Langley made it clear that he moved the resolution as a director of the association, but said that whatever influence he had as a member of the legislature he would use to help carry the resolution into effect. A delegate asked whether there was not danger that if the association went into business as extensively as was indicated by the resolution, that there would be friction with the older business organizations due to overlapping. President Maharg said there would no doubt be overlapping, and there was danger of friction unless some understanding was come to between the different companies.

Walter Simpson, of Brownlee, asked if conferences were not being held between the officials of the companies to bring about unity and harmony, and the president said this was so, negotiations having been in progress for some months. Mr. Simpson reminded the convention that The Grain Growers' Grain Company was the child of the Grain Growers' Association, and many of the members of the association were shareholders of the company. Those shareholders had been foregoing

a part of their profits to build up a company which was now developing a great co-operative business for the benefit of the farmers of the West, and he thought it would be a calamity if that work was interfered with.

J. R. Lowe, of Chaplin, asked if the legislation to be secured would provide for the division of profits on the Rochdale plan; if so it would be necessary to go into the retail trade, and it was doubtful if they were ready for that. Mr. Maharg said the resolution used the words, "the distribution on the co-operative plan or otherwise of the profit."

Mr. Langley, replying to a question, said the present charter did not contemplate any profits, and no provision at all was made for their distribution. It was intended that the profits should be received in reduced prices for goods. The power the association now had was to act as purchasing agent for the local associations and the co-operative locals. It would not be necessary to do everything they took power to do, but they wanted to be in such a position that they would be able to secure supplies if other people refused to sell to them.

W. H. Selwall, of Wilkie, pointed out that hitherto the Grain Growers' Association had confined itself to educational and organization work. When they wanted to go into the grain business they organized a grain company, and when they wanted to go into the elevator business they organized an elevator company. He thought it would now be wise, in launching out into co-operative trading, to form a co-operative company. If the association itself was capitalized, he was afraid it would endanger its other objects.

T. Lane, of Broadacres, supported Mr. Selwall's view.

Thomas Sales, of Langham, supported the resolution, and said the aim of the directors was to eventually establish Rochdale co-operation, and to produce for the benefit of the people, not for profit.

J. L. Rooke also supported the resolution, saying he was in favor of the association doing its own business.

J. F. Reid said if this resolution was not passed the association would lose its grip on its locals, and soon there might be no association, whereas if it was adopted, it would provide means whereby the locals would be bound more closely to the Central. There was no fear of the association becoming a trust and knifing sister organizations.

The Secretary's Opinion

J. B. Musselman was asked to express his opinion, and strongly supported the proposal to secure wider trading power. A great many people, he said, were afraid the farmers would become demoralized if they went into trading, but he had no fear of that. The object of co-operative trading was better homes, healthier and happier children, greater comforts and better living, and that was part of the work of the association.

Touching upon some of the difficulties encountered by the trading department of the association during the past year, he said there had never been any company organized in Saskatchewan that had aroused so much antagonism, and why? Not only because they had done a matter of \$300,000 worth of business, but also because of the information they had circulated with regard to wholesale prices. The Retail Merchants' Association had called upon its members to refuse to buy from any wholesale firm which sold to co-operative societies or Grain Growers' Associations, and there was not a wholesale grocer in Canada who dared fill the \$400 and \$500 orders the Central was able to place. They were getting the goods, however, in a round-about way, and would continue to do so. Lumber dealers selling coal had been warned

that they would not be supplied by certain mines if they sold to the Grain Growers' Associations, and every possible effort was being made to prevent the association from carrying on business. It was not possible to crush the association by such means, but this showed the necessity of securing the powers referred to in the resolution. As to clashing with other organizations, he said that so far as he knew every man in the management of every one of the western farmers' companies was of the opinion that they must have organization at the local points in order to carry out their co-operative work. They must also control their own provincial organizations, and, further than that, they ought to have and they were looking forward to having an inter-provincial organization thru which the provinces could act collectively whenever they found it advantageous to do so.

The resolution, when put to the convention, carried without opposition.

The Retail Question

The question of the establishment of retail co-operative stores came up for discussion on Thursday afternoon, when a resolution was presented declaring that the time was not ripe for advancing this branch of co-operative effort in connection with the association, and requesting the Central executive to discourage the idea. J. A. Murray, in sup-

port of this, related the experience of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Purchasing Co., whose headquarters were at Broadview, and which conducted fourteen retail stores in Eastern Saskatchewan. This company had failed, and a lot of money had been lost because the farmers, getting most of their money at one time of the year, had to get credit, which the society could not give them. They were still co-operating in that district, but thru carload buying, and were doing that successfully.

J. B. Musselman opposed the resolution, saying co-operative retail stores were necessary and inevitable. The retail store was necessary, but a great many of the country merchants were being put out of business by co-operation. His own personal view was that a good reliable merchant, skilled in his own line, could be found in every town in the province who would be willing to serve the community if, thru the co-operative wholesale, he was set free from the domination and excessive charges of the regular wholesalers.

W. Simpson, managing director of Brownlee Farmers' Trading Co., said that enterprise had suffered thru giving credit, and now they had had to buy an automobile to collect their debts. (Laughter.)

Hon. Geo. Langley said there was no danger of retail co-operative stores being started at present, and moved the resolution be laid on the table, which was carried.

Addresses at Regina Convention

One of the most enjoyable features of the Regina convention was the very interesting series of addresses which were delivered at the evening sessions by men prominent in the organized farmers' movement and in the public life of Western Canada.

F. W. Green, honorary secretary of the association, speaking on Wednesday evening, delivered a most interesting address on "My Native Land." Mr. Green, of course, does not hide the fact that he is an Englishman, a native of Lincolnshire, and it was evident from the rapt faces of his audience that he touched the springs of many a precious memory as he spoke of the village street, the old apple tree, and slopes on the hillside. Mr. Green was in England when war broke out, and his description of the way in which a peace loving people suddenly faced the reality of war, and sent their sons to fight and die for liberty sent a thrill thru the audience, and brought a striking climax in the singing, by the whole assembly, of the fighters' marching song, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

The confidence which came to the British people when the news came that Canada was sending a million sacks of flour and a first contingent of 30,000 men, was also described, and Mr. Green's description of England was such as to make both Englishmen and Canadians proud of the old land, except in one particular—the bar-room—where women drank publicly with men and both drank too much.

The Alberta President

James Speakman, the newly-elected president of the U.F.A., brought greetings to the convention from Alberta. He congratulated the Saskatchewan association on its magnificent convention and on the work it had accomplished, and assured the delegates that their brethren in Alberta were with them in the fight for better conditions.

T. A. Crerar on Co-operation

T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., was next introduced, and spoke of the importance in developing the work of the farmers' organizations, of laying the foundations broad and deep. He realized some of

the difficulties which his company had met and overcome. Its fight with the Grain Exchange, and the difficulties of finance, and reminded the convention how vastly better were the conditions under which grain was marketed today than those which existed before the farmers went into the grain business themselves. The business transacted by the different farmers' companies had now reached enormous proportions, but they were still only just at the beginning of things, and there were many serious problems to be solved during the next few years.

One of these problems was that of consolidating and drawing together all the various organizations which had grown out of the Grain Growers' Association, so that they could move forward with a common strength for a common purpose. (Applause.)

Mr. Robinson, of the Okanagan Valley Fruit Growers' Association, brought greetings from the 1,500 members of that body of co-operators, and spoke of their success in the co-operative marketing of their fruit. They had found it necessary, as Danish co-operators had done, to require their members to make a legal contract to market the whole of their product thru the association, and, as a result, had been able to cut the handling charge in half and still return a substantial sum out of their commission to the members.

Mr. Robinson caused an amused astonishment when he told the convention that the British Columbia Fruit Growers had passed a resolution asking for an increase in the duty on apples. They were willing he said, to have a maximum price fixed, for they did not wish to exact high prices, but they were subject to unfair competition from Washington growers, whose product was being sold in British Columbia for little more than the freight and duty.

G. F. Chipman addressed the convention on Thursday evening upon the question of economy. Among the places where it was possible to economize, he mentioned the purchase of worthless stock in bogus companies, the liquor bill, mortgage and bank interest charges. Economy could also be practiced by securing a reduction of the

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Women Grain Growers' Convention

Saskatchewan Women have Extremely Enthusiastic Gatherings at Regina

Those attending the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention flocked to the city of Regina in such numbers that they speedily outgrew the hall originally secured for their accommodation and larger quarters had to be secured for them. A registration was taken during the opening meeting and it was found that there were two hundred visiting women present. The first feature of the program was an address of welcome from the Civic Economics Committee of Regina, and an invitation to visit the women's exchange. The speaker, Mrs. Thomson, pointed out that this was an institution which only required the hearty co-operation of the farm women to make it a great success. It was the aim of those in charge of it to make it the clearing house of the province for women's produce of all kinds on a basis of ten per cent. commission.

Mr. Sales, speaking on behalf of the General Convention and conveying their greetings to the women's section, attributed the greatly increased membership of the Grain Growers' Association to two factors, the increase of co-operative trading and the greatly extended interest of the women in the association, resulting from the women's auxiliaries. Mr. Reid spoke in much the same strain, declaring that it was not so long since the future of the organization had been in doubt, but he felt that there was now enough force in the women's organizations to keep the movement alive if the men should ever fail.

A roll call was then taken and it was found that there were something like sixty auxiliaries in existence, though not all were represented at the convention.

Preparing for Citizenship

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, followed with an address on "Preparing for Citizenship." He declared that he felt the time to be very near when the women would be admitted into the full rights of that citizenship which was so long overdue. He warned the women not to be disappointed in the result, for the women's vote should not be expected at once to purify public life, but it would bring about certain very radical changes, it would tend to set up one instead of two standards of morals and to equalize property laws. Some of the women, he was afraid, would vote party, just as the men do today, a few would prove to be political office seekers, but more would bring a higher ideal into public life, that of service. The speaker deprecated the custom of levying a tax upon our politicians for social and charitable purposes as being an incentive to graft and corruption, the salaries of all members of parliament should be made sufficiently large for them to be entirely independent of outside assistance. Mrs. John McNaughtan gave the president's annual address, which is given in full in another section of this issue. Mrs. Haight vice-president of the women's section, dealt ably with the future of the Women Grain Grower movement in the following forceful address:

Vice-president's Address

The future of the Women Grain Growers' movement is a subject very near our hearts, and when we realize the interest taken in this work by the progressive women of the West, our future is assured. This is an age of co-operation, men co-operate for better conditions financially, the women give their help in this, but go in also for better social and education conditions.

Farm women have for years taken what was given them at the stores without a question, never even stopped to see whether or not it was just weight or quality, just took it and made the best of it. Farm women have been studying to use the cheaper cuts of meat, and trying to make palatable

dishes from left-overs and did all this in the name of economy. What they should have studied was true economy and saved dollars instead of pennies. It is time farm women, like farm men, woke up to the realization that it is the farming class who produce all the foodstuffs, then why must we be left only the cheaper cuts? Why must we be the ones to economize, when, with all our economy, the farming classes are getting poorer? Economy has failed to help us. It is because we have spent too much time at the little things and ignored the larger things of life. Instead of worrying over the price of left-overs, we should study market conditions and co-operative methods of marketing. When we buy we should know how to buy. We should know whether we are getting value for money expended. When we go to the local store we should insist on a 16-ounce pound. If the storekeeper cannot or will not supply this, if his goods are not fresh or what they ought to be, we should go to him and tell him honestly that either his wholesaler must supply this kind or we must get our supplies elsewhere. We owe it to ourselves and our families to get full weight and good quality and at reasonable prices, and we must be posted ourselves on what is reasonable in price.

Short Weight

The question of short weight brings up a subject I do not like to speak about, but is none the less true. Some farmers, and, I am sorry to say, some farmers' wives, have been accused by the grocer of bringing in short weight butter and stale eggs. Now this is not right nor fair either. The grocer should weigh every pound of butter before his customer. Perhaps the customer has no scales at home and did not really know the butter was short weight. Then isn't it more kind and honest to her to have the merchant tell her at once, than have her butter go out short weight and her honesty be questioned? If she did know it was short, then she deserves the shock and should get it. Candling eggs is a very quick and easy test and all eggs should be tested before leaving the farm. If this is not done then the grocer should do it. He owes it to his customers that the bad eggs should go back to the farm from which they came. If the Grain Growers ever handle our eggs and butter co-operatively as we hope they will, they will have to insist on full weight and purest quality or our market will fail.

These subjects must be studied and talked over at our meetings and when the time comes when Grain Growers' butter and eggs go on the market, then will we be able to command a higher price, for our little "seal" will mean honesty in quality and weight. We should know also the first cost of our commodities, so we can know where our money goes. Last spring I paid \$4 for a case of navel oranges. My brothers in California got from 25 cents to 85 cents a case at their ranch there. My oranges were not first-class. They were about the 70 cent quality. The difference between 70 cents and \$4 went to the wholesaler and for freight rates, with a little to the retailer, although the retailer's profit is small compared with his risk. I only quote this to give you an idea of what freight rates and middlemen's profits add to our cost of living. We must study freight rates, tariff and land speculation and all the other things that add to our burdens. These are all political questions but they are questions that deal with the family pocketbook.

The Franchise

But we are Grain Growers and we make a study of this kind of politics and more. We have the franchise in our association and our association would give us the franchise in the province if they could, but in the association our vote and co-operation are desired

and in the future I can see every farmer and farmer's wife, daughter and sister all active members of the Grain Growers' association, all thoroughly posted on outside affairs, especially those which have a direct influence on farm home and children. Co-operative methods in buying and selling farm produce means more money for the farmer, and thus more money to educate our boys and girls. Co-operation will give them a desire to be farmers when they see that there are to be just markets and an honest deal for the farmers. A little prosperity on the farm will go far toward keeping our boys and girls happy and contented on the farm. The reason they leave us is because there is really nothing to keep them. The cities offer better schools, better entertainments and better homes. Most city homes have waterworks and sewerage, electric or gas light and so many things to save and lighten labor. When our rural homes can boast these things and our rural communities have up-to-date schools and places of entertainment and market conditions are such that we get the value of our toil, then these closer community schemes will die a natural death, for there will then be no need to coax people to come back to the soil, they will come fast enough.

Social Side

Now comes the social and educational side of the Grain Growers' work. This is especially the woman's side. Women in the country must make their own sociability, if there is to be any. Then organized social centres could be arranged for. Where there are no other places, the country school could be made use of. The appearance of the schoolhouse and grounds could be greatly improved if the women just took a little interest. Arbor day should be celebrated in every school district. Trees and flowers should be planted and cared for on the school grounds, and in a few years we will have our picnic grounds right in our midst. Just a little work and care now means so much pleasure and beauty in the days to come and the children getting this training at school and home will naturally carry this influence thru life. Women on the school board will bring women closer to school affairs and bring into the school the home influence. The old, bare, cold, cheerless country school will be a thing of the past and a cheery, homelike place, with tastefully arranged pictures and furniture will take its place. We will have better methods in the home as well as the school. Labor savers and new ideas will help to make our work lighter and give us more time for study and the finer things of life, for we must not neglect our own education. Conditions are changing and we must keep abreast of the times and we must remember that we are the advance agents of the coming generation and we must, as advance agents, make up our program now for our future social events as well as our educational systems. There is one thing better than making a living, it is making a life. We all make livings of some kind. Some make good livings, some a mere existence. Our living depends a good deal on our circumstances, but we can all help to make a life. Knowledge and appreciation of the beauties of nature, music and art, these are riches that no money can buy. We must cultivate them in ourselves and help others to attain them, but, once attained, they constitute a wealth that no crop failure can take away. Our children are our best crop, they are our real wealth. Now is the growing season and now we must do our cultivating and pruning and prepare them for the harvest when they shall take their place in the world as refined grain. Will they be No. 1 hard, free from blighted chaff or smut? The Grain Growers study to improve the quality of grain grown on the prairies. We, the Women Grain

Growers, are studying and co-operating to raise the quality of our crop—the children of our country. We know that sometimes the lives of children who had given promise of a bright and useful future are blighted and spoiled by outside influences after a mother has done everything she could, performed every duty as she saw and knew it, spoiled by influences outside the home, over which she has no control, and here is where the franchise will help us when we get it. We must use it and get legislation that makes for better and safer conditions for all.

Laws

Laws must be passed that will protect our children and do away with the many traps that are now laid by commercialism to ensnare and ruin our boys and girls. The bar-room, the white slave traffic and all the evils that prey on the lives and morals of our boys and girls must go, and in their place we must build a society that will be a moral and educational uplift and our country schools will improve till we shall see them what they ought to be.

Education means something besides the old three R's. We will have departments for manual training, domestic science and technical training and agriculture will be studied, not just mentioned, in school, and we will also have music, art and literature. Why not? These have long been taught in city schools. Are our children of less importance than city children? And our children's health—we, too, must have the doctor and the dentist visit our schools and keep our children in proper health, prevent diseases before they develop, and watch for all the first symptoms. We must have lecture courses on health for both parents and children and lecture courses on all educational topics. Some of these things can be brought about by united effort on the part of the people of the community, but some require legislation and we women must co-operate with our men folks here as well as on the farm. Why not? Are not the municipal affairs of interest to us as well as the school and home affairs? They have their influence on our homes. Then we must interest ourselves not only in municipal but provincial and world affairs. Our children will not always stay in the home or neighborhood. We must begin at home, certainly, but we must not stop till our province is as clean and safe as our home, and when every province has house-cleaned the world will be a pretty good place to live in. Laws must be made that are fair to all. Women must have the same protection as men, and girls an even chance with their brothers. Today girls suffer for life for sins that are not even considered sins in a man. We must have laws for equal purity and I can see in the future when we are well organized, when we can have our own organized charities. Although we believe in justice before charity, yet sometimes, as this year of crop failure, there are those in need of sympathy and aid, so I should like to see a patriotic fund always held by each local to look after these cases in its own district—cases of sickness or death or need of any kind,—and our own employment agencies, our own secretaries to act for our locals thru our head office. This has been suggested to us, and I think it a fine idea.

The Idea

The whole idea of the Women Grain Growers' association, to be brief, then, is organization and co-operation for the purpose of bettering financial conditions for farm men and women, bettering educational systems, bettering social conditions and to help labor conditions, both for those who wish work and those who need help. We are all Grain Growers, first, last and all the time, and we feel it is our duty to sup-

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Economics and Transportation

Shortly after the Moose Jaw convention a committee, consisting of C. E. Flatt, J. N. Burrill and J. E. Paynter, was appointed by the executive to make a study and report upon economic conditions, transportation and the banking question. The report on banking presented by J. E. Paynter, will be found on page 24 of this issue. Dr. Flatt, dealing with economic and transportation conditions, reported to the Regina convention as follows:

The object of this committee as we see it, to make a study of economic conditions obtaining in Canada, especially affecting the agricultural interests of Saskatchewan. We also hope to initiate a movement that will lead to the establishment of a similar body in every local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in order that our people, in general, may have an opportunity to become better posted on these matters so vital to their interests, and further that when they come to exercise the rights of citizenship it will be impossible for any political party to cause them to act contrary to their best judgment. If this can be accomplished, these great questions of economy will settle themselves thru education.

And further for the purpose of developing individuals who may become leaders in these different lines of thought, also to prepare men who will be in a position to take up the different lines of work arising out of our organization.

In studying the economic conditions of Canada as a whole, we find a strong and vigorous individualism gradually changing, by the law of evolution, to an industrial and financial co-operation for selfish gain. To illustrate: We find two or more individuals combining their capital and industry for mutual advantages. In no way was this inimical to the public service. This leads gradually to the taking in of an outside capital with unlimited liability.

The next step in the evolution was the limited liability company, which was organized by national laws to enable men of small capital to invest in great commercial enterprises, and still public service was the end in view.

Following this came the formation of joint stock companies by broadcast sale of shares among the public.

The next step in the evolution is the combination of these various organizations, already established, into larger organizations with the introduction of the monstrous evils of watered stock. This development of the system of watering stock led those engaged in the practice to see how easy it was to take money from the people without giving value, and from this grew the system of the promotion of joint stock companies for no other purpose but to secure capital from the public with no expectation or intention of returning it, and at the same time we have the development of the real estate debauch. In this connection your committee takes the opportunity of condemning in

the strongest terms possible the manner in which the public press aided these real estate sharks to exploit the public.

It would seem, however, that the swing of the pendulum has turned towards reform. In support of this we would draw your attention to the prosecution of the officers of the Union Life Insurance Company by the Attorney-General of Ontario; also of the McCutcheon Brothers, the notorious real estate men. We notice that while Ontario is prosecuting the 'real estate sharks, this western country still allows men of their stamp to occupy important positions in the public service.

At the same time we are pleased to commend the action of our official paper, The Grain Growers' Guide, in its attitude to all questionable concerns. We would further commend the press generally in the evidence of the disappearing of this kind of advertising, especially do we commend The Toronto Saturday Night for having done so much towards putting an end to this form of exploitation.

The Present Economic Condition

The present economic condition of Canada would remind us of a man who, having been for many years engaged in sowing wild oats ending in a period of general debauch, is now experiencing the feeling of "the morning after the night before," we find his face pale and pasty, his muscles lax, his senses dulled and his general nervous system in a state of depression, and upon closer examination we find his organs all sound and his heart in the right place, but altogether very much in need of a Turkish bath and any other vigorous treatment that may commend itself to your judgment.

Think of the overlapping. Overlapping in transportation—two systems would have been sufficient instead of three. Overlapping in the church. Overlapping in the distribution thru wholesale and retail systems. Overlapping in public service, in every way wastage is universal.

Considering the lack of cohesion and the great division in our national life, the wonder is that Canada has developed so much as she has.

We see East against West, city against country, two great nationalities and many others represented, many languages, the church divided, two great political parties, either of which would sacrifice the welfare of the country for party advantage. We do find a sign of union in the combination of finance, commerce, manufacturing and transportation against agriculture. In only one particular do we find absolute unity, and that is in our loyalty to the mother country in this her hour of stress.

The Cure

In considering the cure for these conditions we note that two forces enter in, one the financial stringency forcing towards economic reform, and the other drawing us together by the present great struggle of democracy against autocracy, and we further believe that the solution of all these problems has been found by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in the development of a wider democracy thru the principles of co-operation.

We believe all the varied interests of Canada will unite for the benefit of Canada and her people; indeed, we have evidence of this in the recent conference held between the organized manufacturing interests of the East and the organized agricultural interests of the West, and further in the manner in which the transportation companies are signifying their willingness to join with us for the mutual benefit of both interests. In evidence of this we have the reduction of the rate on seed grain, also the free transportation of cars in the dairy interest, and the development of demonstration farms which have developed the fact that you cannot grow wheat in this country at the cost prevailing and sell it at the average price of 70 cents per bushel, and a more friendly feeling generally. In this connection we would be pleased to state that on the initiative of the C.P.R., your president and the speaker had an interview with one of the executive officers of the system, in which he stated to us that from this time forward they are desirous of a proper understanding with us, and that the best relationship should exist between the two interests. A commendation of our organization and

Farmers' Tanning Guide

By George Edgar Stevens

This book contains all the quick ways of tanning, from twenty minutes to six weeks. It is not intended as a full and complete compendium of scientific principles, but gives all of the simplest methods that can be followed by an inexperienced person. Farmers' boys can tan cat, dog, wolf, badger and sheep skins, for making robes, mats and mittens for family and neighbors. Among the important subjects discussed are: Tanning fur skins, sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins. Tanning calf skins, muskrat, etc. Deer skins, sheep skins for mats, wood-chuck skins with and without the hair, rabbit skins, etc. How to make rubber water-proofing for boots, axle grease, tools for tanning. How to color glove leather. Nature of ingredients used in the tanning processes. Tanning leather. To loosen fur, hair or wool. Grain blacking, how made and put on. Tanning harness leather, raw-hide, deer skins for gloves and graining, and other skins for various purposes. A valuable little book that will be appreciated by industrious farmers who desire to make a little money during their spare time and utilize skins and furs that perhaps would otherwise be wasted. Postpaid. **25c**

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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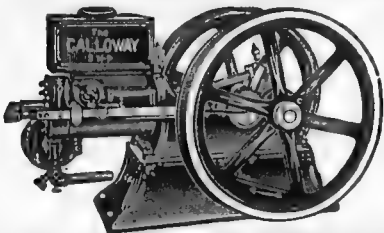
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by the light high-speeded, short-lived, cheap engine, nor by the high priced, ordinary engine with four middlemen's profits as the only excuse for that price. Check our engine point for point with them all, measure the bore and stroke, put them on the scales for weight, size them all up for simplicity, then test ours out side by side with every make and kind, regardless of who makes it or what price they ask, and we will leave it entirely to you to be the judge. Sold on thirty days' free trial. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond.

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a promise of assistance to meet changes to be brought about by our organization in particular. They are prepared to deliver to our organization, at carload rates, fruit from cars attached to their way-freights, thus saving warehousing at the different centres and distribution by express; the same will in time apply to the distribution of all commodities which can be made in the same way. The fact that they have made the Grain Growers' Association responsible for the honorable application of distribution of seed grain is a matter of very great importance. Also the improvement on the transportation of livestock is very marked. We hold the view in consideration of this evidence that the army of middlemen will be eventually eliminated and will improve conditions on the land. Arising out of this condition we see the solution of the great "back to the land" question. We further had the assurance of this gentleman that the company with which he is connected is in entire sympathy with the fight which this association is carrying on for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Before leaving this point, we would humbly submit to the C.P.R. that they could secure the respect of the public to the greatest extent by undertaking to pay the taxes on their vacant lands. While we recognize that they are within their rights as determined by the courts, yet outside their rights as a matter of equity. There is no doubt but that the parliament of Canada understood that at the end of twenty years the C.P.R. would be compelled to pay taxes upon this land, but because of a joker in the clause governing they have escaped that payment.

Form a Committee

In conclusion this committee recommends that we, as an organization representing the basic industry of agriculture, take steps for the formation of a committee which shall consist of representatives of agriculture, education, manufacturing, transportation, the various financial organizations, labor, the wholesale and retail associations, and any other interests which may ask for representation on that committee, and in view of the fact that we believe that we as a people must work out our own salvation, we recommend that the financing of this movement be done by the various interests represented in it.

SOME PROBLEMS WORTH STUDYING

C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and a former vice-president of the Grain Growers' Association, was one of the speakers at Tuesday evening's session of the Regina convention. Mr. Dunning's subject was "Some Problems Worth Studying." Paying for the war was the first problem touched upon, Mr. Dunning urging the members of the association to get down to the study of the different methods of taxation, direct and indirect, and decide whether they wanted to pay for the war thru customs taxes, income tax or taxation of land values. Perhaps the most interesting problem which Mr. Dunning suggested for study was that of bringing about closer co-operation between the various trading organizations which the farmers have created. At the present time it was unavoidable that there should be overlapping, and there was always the problem of avoiding friction.

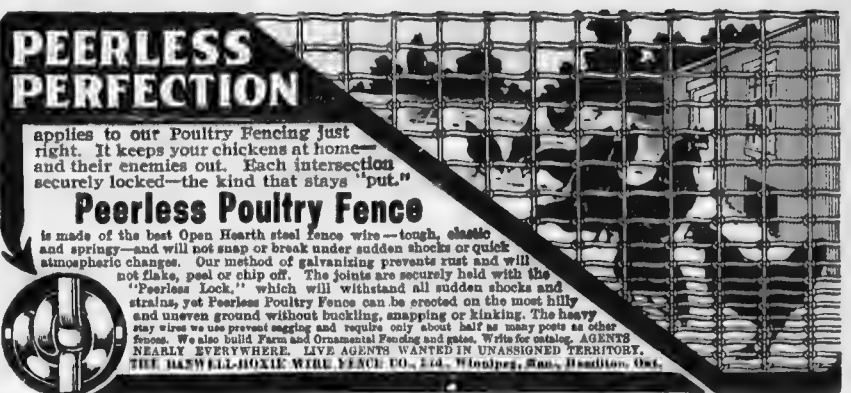
Mr. Dunning paid a generous tribute to The Grain Growers' Grain Co., which he said was the pioneer business undertaking of the organized farmers and had borne the brunt of the battle for years. That company, however, had not been able to supply the demand for country elevators thruout Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the farmers had formed provincial companies in Saskatchewan and Alberta. He thought the provincial unit was what they should work toward, but at the same time he believed they must also have one great farmers' organization corresponding to the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England. (Applause). He could not say just how that idea was to be worked out, but it would have to be worked out in the near future, and he commended the question to the earnest consideration of the local unions.

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is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire—tough, elastic and springy—and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and will not flake, peel or chip off. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock," which will withstand all sudden shocks and strains, yet Peerless Poultry Fence can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking. The heavy stay wires we use prevent sagging and require only about half as many posts as other fences. We also build Farm and Ornamental Fencing and gates. Write for catalog. AGENTS NEARLY EVERYWHERE. LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN UNASSIGNED TERRITORY. THE HAWKEY-WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



Prophets, Priests and Kings

By A. G. GARDENER, Editor Daily News and Leader, London, England

This book is a series of intimate word pictures of the leading men of England of the present day, and of some of those on the Continent. It contains sketches of Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Lord Morley, the Kaiser, the Czar, Lord Northcliffe, George Bernard Shaw, G. K. Chesterton, Thos. Hardy, John Burns, George Meredith, Rudyard Kipling, and a score of other great men. These sketches are not biographies, but pen pictures of the men as they are today. The author is one of the ablest journalists living, and one of the most fearless. His sketches are not flattery, but faithful delineations from the viewpoint of the writer, who has been intimately acquainted for many years with the men of whom he writes. This book is having a tremendous sale since it has been published in a cheap edition, and will afford intense pleasure to any person interested in the public affairs of Europe. Postpaid.

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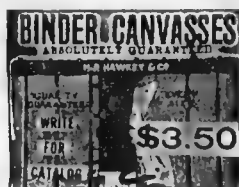
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Uses less solution and treats every pickle of grain. Not a single smut germ can escape. Every part of machine is strong and durable, nothing to get out of order. Hopper holds full bag of grain and one man can easily treat 100 bushels per hour. Drum is 40 inches long and 12 inches in diameter, and can be adjusted to any angle. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. weight 80 lbs. Second class freight rate. Price \$14.85

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Capacity 60 large eggs. Non-moisture, rust proof, beautiful blue enamel finish. Centre heat distribution, insuring absolutely uniform temperature. Entirely automatic and uses very little oil. Simple to operate, guaranteed mechanically perfect. Absolutely sure hatcher. Weight 14 lbs. Price \$8.65

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Hawkey's Spavin Cure, Price \$3.00 per bottle, is guaranteed to remove any spavin not over two years old. In older cases it will cure lameness, and sometimes remove the blemish. Your money back if it doesn't. Write for Hawkey's 96-page book on diseases of stock, also our catalogue. It's Free.



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Royal Purple Stock Specific

What we claim for our Royal Purple Stock Specific, the great farm animal conditioner and fattener:—

In conditioning and fattening horses you can do more in four weeks by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could do in two months without it. You can fatten horses with this Stock Specific you have never been able to fatten before. Try it on the worst animal you have on your place.

A cow will gain from two to five lbs. of milk per day while in the stable by using our Stock Specific.

You can fatten steers a month earlier on the same feed by using this specific.

You can market pigs one month earlier and have larger and better pigs, thereby saving a month's labor and feed. One \$1.50 tin will be sufficient to develop six to eight pigs for market.

Many farmers have said to themselves: "I cannot understand why the amount of grain we are feeding our animals does not give better results." The reason is lack of exercise and constant stuffing with food has "stalled nature." Your animals require our Royal Purple Stock Specific to make their digestive organs become active. You will see immediate results as soon as you commence using it. After you have used this Stock Specific a short time you can keep your animals in just as good condition by using two-thirds the ordinary amount of fodder you would have to give them without it. A small quantity of this will keep your horses in first-class condition all during the winter season and bring them out fat and sleek for the farm work in the spring.

Mr. Geo. Mapes, of Bondhead, says: "After experimenting with a great many stock foods I was convinced there was very little virtue in any of them, but your dealer insisted on my trying Royal Purple Stock Specific, saying it was different from the others. I keep ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner and it is the best I have ever used."

Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says "I am from Ontario. I have fed your Stock Specific in Brownsville. My cows, while using it made the largest average and tested five points over average at C.M.P., at Brownsville. I know you make the highest class conditioner on the market."

Dan. McEwan, the veteran trainer of fast horses, says, "I have used your Royal Purple Stock Specific continually for five years and in all that time I have never had a horse in my stable off his feed." I consider it the greatest conditioner on the market."

Malcolm Grey, of Komoka, says, "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific as directed, and sold them when six months, seven days old. They averaged 196 pounds. On the second lot I did not use any Royal Purple and when the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other.

"We have fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific also with excellent results. I would not like to be without Royal Purple in the stable."

Put up in 50c packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four 50c packages.

ROYAL PURPLE SUPPLIES
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Royal Purple Poultry Specific

"It's a Men's Business to Lay—It's our Business to Make Her Lay."

This Specific is entirely different from the Stock Specific. There are several ingredients used in this that could not be fed to a horse. There is a vast difference between the digestive organs of a bird and an animal although some manufacturers of condiments sell the same material for poultry as they do for horses. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific will keep your birds healthy and vigorous, will make them lay as well in winter as in summer. It is a grand tonic to be used in the feed given your young fowl growing up, and the cost is so small that it will pay for itself twenty times over in the results obtained. Use it in the drinking water for the small chicks, turkeys, etc., and mix it in the mash as they grow older and in the mash you feed your laying hens.

A 25c package will last twenty-five hens thirty days, a 50c package will last them seventy days. If you have a large number of poultry buy it in \$1.50 air tight tins. These contain four 50c packages.

J. C. McKinley, of Kent Bridge, Ont., states: "Since using your Poultry Specific my hens lay all winter and in the spring are in fine condition. We are now fattening a bunch of chickens. They look much bigger, fatter and stronger than those we tried to fatten without the Specific. I can not recommend it too highly."

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

Made in Canada by Canadian Capital

Mr. Faulds, of London, Ont., one of the largest breeders of show birds in Canada, says: "While using Royal Purple Poultry Specific I have never had disease in my flock. I have had wonderful results in using your Roup Cure."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is put up in 25c and 50c packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four of the 50c packages.

Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk. Mrs. J. Cornett, of Lansdowne, Ont., states, "I have used your Royal Purple Calf Meal and I am convinced it is the best I have ever tried for calves. I have had trouble with other meals not agreeing with my calves, but your Royal Purple seems to be satisfactory in every way."

Mr. S. M. Osborne, of Maxwell, Ont., tells us on Aug. 17th, that he has a calf four months old which weighed over 400 pounds, raised entirely on our Calf Meal.

400 lbs. for \$4.25 prepaid to any place in Canada east of Winnipeg.

We also manufacture the following high-class stock and poultry remedies:

Royal Purple Cough Cure

Will cure an ordinary cough in four days, break up and cure distemper in ten days.

Mr. Jno. Cartier, of Bothwell, writes us, "Last fall my father had a bad case of distemper in his stable. I bought a tin of Cough Cure and fed it according to directions. Inside of two weeks the distemper was completely cured. I am recommending it to my neighbors telling them what it has done for us."

50c per tin, by mail 60c.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment

Will cure all sorts of lameness, sprained tendons, etc. An excellent liniment for sore throats or rheumatism in people.

Mr. F. W. Moore, of Bradford, states, "I had a valuable horse go lame and tried several remedies, also employed a clever veterinary but it did not improve. Your agent in Bradford advised me to try Royal Purple Liniment. To my surprise one bottle effected a permanent cure."

8 ounce bottle 50c., by mail 65c.

Royal Purple Gail Cure

Will absolutely cure scratches, in four to five days, will cure all sorts of harness scalds and sores. You do not have to lay up your horse.

25c and 50c per tin, 30c and 60c by mail.

Royal Purple Worm Specific

Destroys the worms and larvae, thereby eliminating the cause of the worms.

Mr. Alex. Corbett, of New Waterford, N.S., writes stating he received a tin of our Worm Specific and it entirely removed the worms, fulfilling our every claim for it.

25c per tin, by mail 30c.

Royal Purple Roup Specific

Will cure all the common diseases of poultry, such as roup, pip, canker, swelled head, diphtheria and typhoid fever in fowl.

Mr. Gottfried Wein, of Crediton, Ont., states he had a large flock of turkeys last fall which commenced to die off three and four a day from roup and swelled head. He commenced using our Roup Cure and it not only saved the balance of his flock but it cured a great many of the birds that were already affected with the disease.

25c per tin, by mail 30c.

Royal Purple Lice Killer

Will entirely exterminate the lice on stock and poultry. It is entirely different from any other lice killer on the market. Our book tells all about its manufacture.

25c and 50c per tin, 30c and 60c by mail.

Royal Purple Disinfectant

We give you at least 50 per cent. more for your money than any other disinfectant on the market. We guarantee it to be as good as the best. Use this in connection with our Lice Killer and you can exterminate the lice on the woodwork and litter in your pens as well as on the animals and poultry.

25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins.

Royal Purple Colic Cure

"The Farmer's Insurance." This is put up in large, long-necked bottles which contain the oil and other ingredients all ready to administer to the animal.

\$1.00 per bottle, by mail \$1.15.

You Can Order Direct—We will enclose enough extra goods free to pay charges on all orders amounting to \$6 or over to be shipped east of Winnipeg, and allow for charges west of Winnipeg on all orders amounting to \$10.

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We manufacture pure, unadulterated goods. We do not use any cheap filler to make a large package. We guarantee everything we manufacture to give the desired results or refund the money.

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics
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Breeders' Notes

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

The Guide is in receipt of a copy of the catalog of Clydesdales offered by Messrs. A. and G. Mutch, the well-known breeders at Lumsden, Sask. The name of Messrs. Mutch is well known thruout Western Canada in connection with the breeding and raising of Clydesdale horses, and they are offering to the public at the present time the best selection they have ever had in their barns, comprising over thirty stallions, nearly the whole of them young, and over twenty-four mares and fillies. In selecting these horses, the vendors paid very special attention to quality, good feet and pasterns, strong constitution and lots of size. The big majority of the horses have been bred and raised in Saskatchewan at the three greatest Clydesdale studs in America, "Hill Crest," "Doune Lodge" and "Craigie Mains."

In a letter from Messrs. Mutch, they tell us that the prospects for the coming season in the horse business are exceedingly bright, crops have been fairly good, prices for everything the farm-

er sells are high, and business in general is on a much sounder basis than it has been lately. Farmers have used good judgment in their breeding operations, and by bringing along their colts in good shape by liberal and judicious feeding, are making better progress than in any other branch of farming and stock raising. Messrs. Mutch lay very great stress on the fact that the parent stock must be good and well bred if the best results are to be obtained, and it is with a view to providing such that they are offering their customers the benefit of a lifetime's experience in handling many of the best horses that have been bred in or imported to Western Canada. Their motto is not "How Many" but "How Good," and they are offering a collection of horses that will prove both a profitable investment to the purchasers and a boon to the community where they go. Write for their catalog. Their prices and terms are liberal, and they offer a cordial welcome to visitors at their stables at Lumsden, to look over and inspect their stud.

Lumsden is twenty miles north of Regina on the Regina-Prince Albert branch of the C.N.R. There are two

trains each way every day, or parties can be met by appointment at Craven, five miles east of Lumsden on the Colonsay branch of the C.P.R.

J. D. MCGREGOR'S ABERDEEN ANGUS

The Guide is also in receipt of a copy of the Glencarnock catalog of Aberdeen Angus, owned by the well known breeder, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man. In this catalog Mr. McGregor announces the stock he has for sale this spring, and it contains the pedigrees of all the animals which he wishes to dispose of. He has quite a number of young bulls, and a bunch of yearlings and two-year-old heifers in calf, and these are to be offered at good prices. A special offering is that of a number of selected bred cows, and these latter should be readily picked up. Mr. McGregor has also a number of Suffolk Down sheep and a few choice ram lambs for sale. Anyone interested in the breeding of Aberdeen Angus cattle, Suffolk Down sheep, Berkshire or Yorkshire swine should get in touch with Mr. McGregor, and he will gladly send them one of his catalogs.

NESS' AYRSHIRES

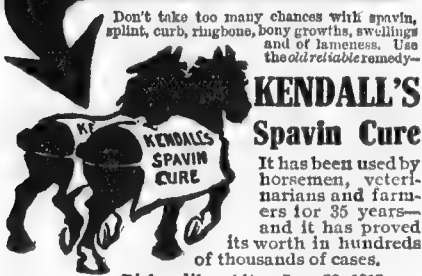
Rowland Ness, of Lakeview Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta., has made some good sales lately. He sold five head of good animals to J. W. Langley, Canfords, B.C. Among these were the three cows, "Lakeview Jenny B," "Lakeview Primrose," and "Lakeview Cony," a nice heifer calf whose dam is "Lakeview Princess," the well known prize winner; also a first class bull calf, out of "Irene of Lone Spruce."

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Probably the youngest firm of Shorthorn breeders in Canada is Messrs. Yule & Bowes, Calgary. But if they are young to the Shorthorn fraternity as a firm of breeders and raisers of this great beef and dairy breed, they are by no means young in their knowledge of the qualities pertaining to a good Shorthorn. At their farm, a couple of miles out of Carstairs, Alta., on the Calgary-Edmonton line of the C.P.R., they have a herd of over 80 head, and among this herd are some of the best Shorthorns in the Dominion.

J. Chas. Yule is a son of the late Jas.

Be Safe!



KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Alta., Jan. 29, 1913.

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Long improved English Barks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.



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Seedlings and Cuttings for sale this Spring, and in order to encourage the growing of Apples I will give away Free 1,000 Hibernian Apples and 1,000 Transcendent Grabs. These are grafts ready to plant and should grow two feet this season. I will also give away Free 500 Irish, a very hardy and beautiful perennial. My price for Willow Cuttings is \$4.50 per 1,000, or 10,000 for \$38.00. I pay express on all orders. I have a fine stock of Trees, Shrubs and Fruits. Any stock that is not satisfactory may be returned at once and I will refund the money. My prices are 35 per cent. less than agents' prices. Send me your address and I will send you my price list with full printed instructions.

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Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Yule, who was, for a number of years, Sir Wm. Van Horne's manager at his extensive farms near Selkirk, Man., and latterly was with H. L. Emmert, of Winnipeg. The late Mr. Yule was probably as good a judge of Shorthorns as ever stepped inside a Canadian show ring, and it is only natural that his son should follow in his footsteps.

During the past year this firm has sold to stockmen from every part of the three prairie provinces over fifty young bulls, and judging from the class of cattle on the Carstairs farm, this good blood scattered all over the country is bound to have an effect in raising the standard of the breed. Among the young stuff on their farm they have two particularly good calves, sired by "Gainford Marquis." "Gainford Marquis," as many of our readers will remember, came from Watt's, of Salem, to head the herd of R. W. Caswell, Royal Stock Farm, Saskatoon. At Mr. Caswell's sale, he was purchased by the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, and Mr. Sutherland disposed of him to H. L. Emmert, Winnipeg. This bull has never been beaten, and from all accounts his progeny will hold its own in Canadian show rings.

Messrs. Yule & Bowes are offering a bunch of good young bulls at present, and any one of these is fit to head a high class herd. Enquiries will be promptly answered by them, and visitors will be welcomed at their farm at Carstairs.

VANSTONE & ROGERS' CLYDESDALES

Messrs. Vanstone & Rogers, 503 Tribune Building, Winnipeg, and North Battleford, Sask., have on hand at present a fine bunch of Clydesdales and Belgians. Their Clydesdales run from 3 to 7 years old; they are thoroughly acclimatized and are of the good, big, draughty kind, with lots of constitution and specially picked out for this western country. They have also a specially good lot of Belgians, and as this breed is going to be pretty scarce in this country for some time, good ones especially, this should be a good opportunity for the lovers of the Belgian horse to pick up some good specimens of the breed.

Messrs. Vanstone & Rogers give a guarantee with their horses. They have been in business for over ten years and have never had a lawsuit with one of their customers over guarantees. Mr. Jas. Brooks is their manager at North Battleford, and any correspondence addressed to the Winnipeg office or to their barns in Saskatchewan, will receive prompt and careful attention.

A. H. TRIMBLE ELECTED PRESIDENT

A note of optimism characterized the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held at Montreal on February 11, in the Monument National. Nearly every speaker expressed the conviction of good prospects for the Canadian breeder. About one hundred and fifty breeders were present when the convention was concluded at a banquet at the Queen's Hotel.

The following officers were elected: President, A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, Alberta; vice-president, M. S. Marie; secretary, W. F. Stephen; directors, R. N. Ness, P. D. McArthur, Frederick McCrae, Senator Owens, M. St. Marie, L. J. Tarte and James Bryson.

Professor Barton, of Macdonald College, laid stress on the necessity for eliminating inferior pure-bred bulls from the herds, pointing out that since the scrub bull had generally been eliminated thruout Canada the stock had greatly improved. He said there was great danger in keeping inferior pure-bred bulls, and also urged the advisability of giving great care to young stock which was to be kept for breeding purposes.

A fool is never master of himself, much less of his people and wealth.—Buddha.

The spirit of Waterloo lives after a hundred years.—Rev. W. Macintosh Mackay.

Vanstone & Rogers

Importers and Breeders of

Fine Clydesdales
Percherons
Belgians and
Hackneys



If you have a stallion that you have had for three or more years and wish to exchange on a younger or better one, we can give you a pick out of a splendid assortment that are right in every way and have all been acclimated. We give a guarantee and only charge a reasonable amount for the difference in age or quality. To show you that our guarantee means something, it is only necessary to say we have been in business ten years and have never had a law suit over our guarantee, but have satisfied our customers and they have done our advertising for us, and during the past four years over 50 per cent. of our total sales have been with old customers.

THERE'S A REASON

Write us at 503 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. or to

JAMES BROOKS, Manager
North Battleford, Sask.

Glencarnock Stock Farms

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Suffolk Down Sheep Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine
We have quite a number of young bulls offered for sale now for the first time; also yearling and two-year-old heifers in calf. Are also offering a few selected bred cows for sale. Make your reservations early for these latter. Ewes are all sold, but we have a few choice ram lambs for sale. Write for Catalogue and further particulars to—

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Oakland Shorthorns We offer for immediate sale 20 Bulls of valuable ages and grand individual merit, both in beef and dual purpose type. Also a few choice Females in calf. Prices reasonable.

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Some splendid registered Hampshire pigs for sale, also Bronze turkeys, Rouen, Pekin and Indian Runner ducks and several varieties of pure-bred fowl. Write for prices and Catalogue

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We Pay all Express Charges
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PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my winnings at the summer fairs, and write me your wants. I have also a few high-class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

ROWLAND NESS, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices. GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

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ONE QUARTER SECTION OF LAND—TEN miles from Dauphin; 20 acres broken; good house and stable; price \$2,500, easy terms. Apply: R. H. Ward, Dauphin, Man. 6-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES CHOICE WHEAT land, cheap; 4 miles from Meota, Sask. Apply: W. Fitzgerald, Minchaha, Sask. 7-4

480 ACRES CLAY LOAM IMPROVED WHEAT farm; 300 acres in cultivation, balance good level land, no scrub, few stones; house; barn; bins hold 5,000 bushels grain; good water; 20 rods to school; rural mail and telephone; good graded road to town (4½ miles), on main line G.T.P.; about 90 miles north of Regina. Will sell as a running concern; full outfit farming implements, horses, cattle, stock, pigs, chickens; will furnish seed wheat (Marquis) and oats. Price \$40.00 per acre; half cash, balance terms to suit. A. Sly (owner), Semans, Sask. 7-2

QUARTER SECTION LAND TO EXCHANGE for young horses, cattle or threshing outfit. J. Cropp, Mossbank, Sask. 7-2

FOR QUICK SALE—HALF SECTION, 5 MILES from town; all fenced; 220 acres under cultivation; 150 ready for crop; half summerfallow; good buildings and water; easy terms; stock and implements if required. S. Whitfield, Valjean, Sask. 7-2

WANT IMPROVED FARMS IN CANADA in exchange for part or all of 7,680 acres choice level prairie land, Eastern Colorado. Write A. H. Maas, 215 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 7-2

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PURE BARRED ROCKS—MY ROCK HENS made an average of 140 eggs each in 1914. Fine dark, well barred cockerels from this choice laying strain only \$2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William LaChapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 2-7

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 2-2

50 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—BRED FROM good laying strain, \$1.50 and \$3.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Elgenheim, Sask. 4-6

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 to \$4; White Wyandotte cockerels, finest 200 egg strain, \$6; Mammoth Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.50. G. R. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 5-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—WINNERS SECOND INTERNATIONAL LAYING CONTEST; stock and eggs; send for Mating List. C. Robins, Chilliwack, B.C. 5-4

FOR SALE—ORPINGTON BUFF AND WHITE, best stock. J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man. 5-8

MOLINE POULTRY YARD HAS FOR SALE large Embden geese; won for four years in succession silver cup for best exhibit of geese at Brandon Winter Fairs. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 5-4

TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.00; Wyandotte Cockerels, \$2.00; Pekin Drakes, \$2.00; all pure. Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith, Sask. 5-3

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—HENS \$2.50; toms \$4.00. Tallman Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 5-2

BARRED ROCKS—HEAVY LAYERS—COCKERELS, \$2 to \$3. J. C. McDermot, Hazelbridge, Man. 5-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—PURE—early hatched. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 5-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—\$2.00; PULLETS \$1.25; Bronze Gobbler. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.80 each; pullets, \$1.00. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 5-4

BRONZE TURKEYS—BOTH SEXES, TWO years old; not related; also one year old toms, and pure bred R. I. Red cockerels. Jas. O. Johnston, Yellow Grass, Sask. 5-4

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.50. J. S. Lutz, Redvers, Sask. 5-4

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS AND eggs; laying strain of prize winners; circular. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont. 7-5

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—FARM bred and raised; extra special laying stock; active and healthy; prize winners at Brandon fairs. Cockerels and pullets from \$2.00 up; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 and \$4.00 per setting. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Boissevain, Man. 5-4

WANTED—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK rooster, utility strain; trapnetted preferred. Boissevain, Strathmore, Alta. 5-4

FREE—WE WILL GIVE FREE TO ANY PERSON interested in stock or poultry one of our 80 page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. Write W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada. 5-4

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale 4-4

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HEREFORDS—BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS—Write or call. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 3tf

THREE ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE—FROM ten to sixteen months old. R. Curran and Sons, Emerson, Man. 6-6

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta. 4-14

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE—ALL AGES; write for prices. Niels Nielsen, Wellwood, Man. 7-3

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IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—"Garow," 8 years old; 2,000 lbs. weight; also 2 two-year-olds, sons of "Garow," all black; write for particulars, or better call at farm and see stock. I. W. Cooper, Box 204, Moose Jaw. 5-4

FOR SALE—A PURE BRED CLYDESDALE stallion, "King Mac," (5513), foaled June 19, 1904. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply: F. R. Schildmeyer, Hazelcliff, Sask. 6-3

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WORK HORSES FOR SALE—MARES AND Geldings, ages 3, 10; mostly all broken; mares in foal from pure bred Shire stallion; weights 1100-1500; well bred horses; will sell by teams or carload lots; terms cash. Apply Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta. 7-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FEMALES Clydesdale stallion, "Ocean Hugo" (11976), imp. four years ago. Apply: Stuart Gellie, Harmsworth, Man. 7-2

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE—Eight-three; weight 2,100 and 1,900; must change route. W. D. Chase, Roche Percee, Sask. 7-2

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POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE Posts, Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at bottom wholesale prices. Write us for prices before ordering. We have our own timberlimits and can ship posts to advantage. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., 707, Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 50tf

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bosley, Solsqua, B.C. 2tf

CONSUMERS—LET ME FILL YOUR LUMBER bill. I am quoting rock bottom prices for high grade stock. Send me your complete bill for price delivered at your station. Nothing to equal my price being advertised in this journal. Reference: Bank of Montreal. W. L. Macken, Lumber Specialist, Chilliwack, B.C. 4-4

FOR LARGE, SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—Write A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C. 5-9

CEDAR POSTS—SHIPPED FROM BUSH TO farmer. F. X. Wintenberg, Calgary, Alta., Box 694. 6-2

FOR SALE—GOOD CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. Sims, Solsqua, B.C. 6-4

FOR SALE—FENCE POSTS, EITHER RED Cedar or Tamarac; also Lumber and Shingles; first class stock; write for prices. Dominion Lumber Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 7-4

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WANTED—PURE BRED OR GRADE OXFORD Down or Shropshire ewes in lamb; send prices and description to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 5-3

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto; and 53 Queen St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-4

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HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES, raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send for price list today. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 49tf

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Percee, Sask. 2tf

MEN WHO SHAVE—JAS. TAPLEY, BOX 2195, Winnipeg, agent Oaks Razorine, use on Strop. Shave better. 25 cents. 6-4

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WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER OF A Manitoba farm by a reliable, experienced Canadian farmer; or would rent a fully equipped farm on shares. Apply: Box 142, Wadena. 7-2

WIDOW, WITH CHILD 5 YEARS, WANTS position as housekeeper on farm. Duties to commence March 24. Experienced. Mrs. Allan, Yarbo, Sask. 7-2

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BIG OFFERINGS AT ORCHARD FARM—20 Shorthorn bulls, including eight 2-year-olds; 12 heifers, rising 3 years; 5 Clydesdale stallions; 25 Yorkshire sows; 25 grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 6tf

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN Cattle, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Poultry. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-8

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—BERKSHIRE hogs—Berkshire sows, due to farrow April and May, for sale. We can supply choice individuals, either sex; also pure Red Fife wheat and Empire State potatoes. Jno. R. Hume, Abergeldie Stock Farm, Souris, Man. 2tf

FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—SIX CLYDESDALE Stallions, two, three and four years; prize winners; prices and terms attractive. Ten Shorthorn Bulls, two years and under; a splendid bunch of Yorkshire sows to farrow in May. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. 5tf

FOR SALE—TWO SELECTED PEDIGREE Ayrshire bulls, yearling; three bull calves; one imported registered Percheron stallion. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 5-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—25 H.P. CASE ENGINE, 32x56 Imperial Separator Caboose, Tanks, Straw Wagon, etc.; outfit two years' old; also eleven-inch Maple Leaf Grinder. Price \$2,700. Apply: Chas. D. McLeod, Lockwood, Sask. 5-7

PIONEER AND HART-PARR ENGINE—BOTH 30-50; Red River Special Separator, 32-52; 8-furrow Cockshutt plow; all in good working condition. Particulars: A. H. Chipman, Elbow, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—10 FURROW VERITY SELF LEVELING gang with Creaker bottoms; has broken only one section; price \$500. Nichols and Shepard Co. Red River Special Separator, with Self Feeder and Wind Stacker, 40 inch cylinder, 60 inch separator, with all attachments. Apply: H. Von Grand Ry, Tilley Station, Alta. 7-3

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P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf

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ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 5-4

BONNAR, TRUENAM & HOLLANDS, BARRISTERS, ETC.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782. 2tf

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FROM LARGE prolific, prize-winning strains; weanlings for March shipment. Coleman & Son, Redvers Sask. 4-6

M. A. DUTCHER, NORTH BATTLEFORD—Pedigreed Yorkshires. 50-12

DUROC BLOOD THAT WINS OVER ALL breeds. O. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta. 5-4

POLAND CHINAS—3 NICE YOUNG SOWS—\$15 each; 3 months old pigs, \$10 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 7-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

FARMERS WHO HAVE SOWS THAT KILL their young should write me. I will advise how to save them free of charge. A. K. Thorstad, Colgate, Sask. 7-3

SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

PEDIGREED WHEAT, OATS, BARLEYS—Grasses, Clovers, Root, Vegetable Seed. Interesting catalog. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 50tf

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—GOOD, CLEAN, heavy. James Strang, Balduf, Man. 2-12

RECLEANED SEED OATS—SIXTY DAY OR Orloff, 95c; under 10 bu., \$1.00; cut July 30. Garton \$2, 80c, small lots Victory, Great French Lizo, Gold Rain, \$1.00, sacks included. No noxious seeds. Frank Houser, Wilkie, Sask. 4-4

FINE, WELL RIPENED, HOME GROWN Timothy seed for sale, which I specialize growing, \$3.50 per hundred sacked; 9 cents in lots less than 100 lb. orders; sample furnished. Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 4-12

500 TWO-BUSHEL BAGS MARQUIS BREAKING seed, second remove from prize. Odd head Had 20 bushels per acre, \$1.50, bags included Wm. N. Farlee, Grayson, Sask. 4-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—WRITE FOR sample and prices; both will please you. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 6-6

SELECTED SEED POTATOES—WHITE; GOOD yielders; good eaters; good keepers; sixty cents per bushel; samples on request. Chilliwack Producers' Exchange, Chilliwack, B.C. 6-4

SEED FLAX—\$1.80 PER BUSHEL—BAGS INCLUDED. M. Monson, Culross, Man. 6-2

SEED FLAX—WE HAVE A LIMITED QUANTITY of the famous New North Dakota Wilt-Resistant No. 52, for sale; price \$2.00 bushel, sacks free. Eureka Pedigree Seed Farm, Melita, Man. 6-2

500 BUSHEL OF MARQUIS WHEAT AT \$1.50 per bushel, including bags; sample free. Sam Ries, Castor, Alta. 6-2

PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.75 PER BUSHEL, f.o.b. Melville; grown on breaking. Apply: Wotherspoon and Sons, Melville, Sask. 5-4

MARQUIS WHEAT—GOOD, PURE SEED, official germination test, 97% in 4 days, \$1.50 per bushel, sacks extra; sample on request. Apply: Chadwick, Raymore, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—PRELUDE WHEAT, \$1.50 PER bushel; write for sample. A. J. Borton, Botterel, Alta. 5-3

WANTED—SEED OATS AND BARLEY IN carload lots; send sample and prices. Sec-Treas., Grain Growers' Association, Box 983, Brandon. 5-3

POTATOES—CARLOTS FOR SALE; EXTENSIVE experience Western trade. O'Flynn and Son, Shelburne, Ont. 5-4

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—9 CENTS PER lb., sacks included. John Plews, Carnduff, Sask. 5-6

RYE GRASS SEED—\$7.00 PER HUNDRED; sample on request. John G. Corbett, Goodlands, Man. 5-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—PURE and clean, 7½ cents pound; samples on request. A. Sangster, Innisfree, Alta. 6-2

RYE GRASS—10c POUND; TIMOTHY 9c pound; 300 lbs., bags free. F. Scully, Cut Knife, Sask. 2-7

MENSURY BARLEY—95c; PREMOST FLAX, \$1.75; Early Fortune Millet, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man. 6-2

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—GROWN ON breaking; perfect germination; can ship on C.P.R. or G.T.P. E. L. Hinkley, Wilkie, Sask. 5-4

RYE GRASS—10c POUND—E. COMBE, CUT Knife, Sask. 6-6

FOR SALE—GARTON'S ABUNDANCE SEED Oats. Harvested early, plump and strong in germination—none better. Sample and price for 2-cent stamp.—J. E. Gustus, Calgary, Alta. 5-4

ALFALFA SEED—GENUINE GRIMM; ALL size lots; cash with order, per pound 35c; samples: 2 oz. Grimm, 2 oz. Mont. 5 seed Mont. Yellow Blazon, prepaid 15c. (Grower) James Rannel, Harlem, Montana. 7-2

DIRECT LEGISLATION DEMANDED**Saskatchewan League Holds Enthusiastic Meeting at Regina**

"That this meeting, while acquiescing in the postponement of all save emergency measures during the acute crisis of the war, respectfully calls upon the provincial government to further the creation of an efficient democracy in the province by the enactment of Direct Legislation as an essential part of the first legislative program to be laid before the legislature."

The foregoing is a copy of a resolution passed unanimously at an enthusiastic meeting of the Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan, held Thursday afternoon at Regina. The meeting was well attended, and great interest was taken in the proceedings.

One of the outstanding features of the meeting was the statement made by one speaker, and referred to by several others, to the effect that it was a great mistake on the part of the legislative bodies of Canada to cancel all constructive legislation on account of the war. An old campaigner, who had formerly lived in the States, told the convention that at the time of the Civil war the same policy was adopted in the States, and as a result legislation was placed on the statute books at that time which had been a detriment to the progress of the temperance movement ever since. The same thing, he feared, was being repeated in Saskatchewan and other provinces of the Dominion. While the moral forces of the community and of the province were relaxing their efforts on account of the war, the reactionary forces are very active.

Grain Growers Interested

Many of the delegates to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention were present at the meeting, the convention taking a recess for the after-

noon to permit of district meetings, shopping and sight-seeing trips.

Dr. W. W. Andrews occupied the chair and introduced the various speakers. On the platform with Dr. Andrews were J. E. Paynter, secretary of the league, and Rev. Ernest Thomas, a member of the executive.

In the opening address, Dr. Andrews reviewed the situation in Saskatchewan, pointing out the great advantages which would accrue as a result of the adoption in this province of Direct Legislation.

A Report

J. E. Paynter, in presenting a review of the work of the association, gave a very encouraging report of the year's work, in which he showed that despite the fact that the league was hampered thru lack of finances, they had succeeded in keeping down expenses to the minimum and had come thru with a clear sheet. Owing to the fact that large contributions were not forthcoming on account of the war, the active work of the league has been discontinued, but the officers were still doing what they could under the circumstances.

Optimistic

It was the opinion of the speaker that had the temperance people of Saskatchewan gone heart and soul into the movement for Direct Legislation when the opportunity was given them a year ago, temperance legislation would now have been effective in this province. He was very optimistic, however, as to the future of the Direct Legislation movement, and hoped soon to see it in force in this province.

On behalf of the executive, Rev. Ernest Thomas submitted the resolution to the meeting, which was passed unanimously. Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Thomas, who has given considerable time and attention to the study of Direct Legislation, gave a review of the whole question. There were two kinds of government, he went on to explain; first, efficient government, as exemplified by the Germans, and self-government, which had reached its highest state of efficiency in the Anglo-Saxon world. Anglo-Saxons had always stood for self-government, and the people always made their will known. Reactionary forces were very active in this province at the present time, and he urged alertness on the part of the electors.

A Message from Alberta

Following the putting of the resolution and the moving of it by Mr. Thomas, Mr. Orchard, in a few words, seconded it. Mr. Speakman, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, then spoke to the resolution. While he could not vote on the question, he stated that he had given it much consideration in his own province, and thought very highly of the idea of Direct Legislation. He believed that the cancellation of all constructive legislation on the part of the various governments was a grave mistake. This statement was received with enthusiasm by the audience, and they applauded it heartily. He went into a detailed discussion of the Act, criticizing it where he believed it to be weak. The Alberta Act was worse than that which was proposed in Saskatchewan, but thru that Act the people of Alberta were going to vote directly on a complete prohibition bill on July 21, next.

"Take time and see if you can't suggest something better," was his advice.

The Best in America

Mr. Thomas, in reply, stated that he had studied every Direct Legislation act on the continent, and he had no hesitation in saying that the Saskatchewan Act was the best in America. He wouldn't take the Alberta Act as a gift.

It was pointed out by one speaker that the Act, while perhaps not all that could be desired, could be improved, for with the adoption of the Act the people could then take unto themselves the power of changing the act itself.

Several speakers followed, one placing particular emphasis on the postponement of constructive legislation by the various legislative bodies of Canada. His remarks on this subject were well received by the meeting.

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Our "LION" Brand Field Seeds challenge the world for quality.

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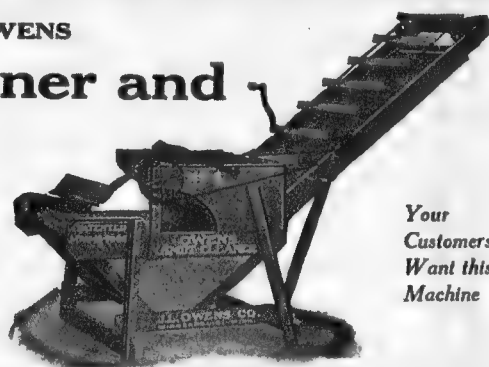
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OUR
LION BRAND
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WHAT YOU SOW

THE OWENS**Smut Cleaner and Pickling Machine**

No Machine can equal them for treating Seed Grain. Made in two sizes. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent Smut.



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Customers
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With high prices assured for grain next year, every farmer will realize the necessity of treating his seed grain so that he may have an increased yield of perfect quality grain.

Owens Smut Cleaners separate smut balls, wild oats, king heads and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. By them the farmer can get perfect results. The grain is thoroughly pickled and elevated into the wagon box, being dried by the drainage through elevator sieve. An automatic skimmer removes all impurities over a drainer-sieve at tail of machine, ejecting same, while wasting none of the pickling solution. Capacity 30 to 75 bushels per hour.

No. 3 machine handles 30 to 50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50 to 75 bushels, accommodating either the small farmer or the large grain raiser. Strong construction, heavy timber; rustless solution tanks of 30 and 50 gallons capacity. The most economical machine you can sell, and backed by a positive guarantee. Write today for particulars and prices. Get the Agency for our Machines—it will mean Money for You.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LTD.

Builders of Light-Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
284 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Clydesdales, Shorthorns (both Beef and Dual Purpose), Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

We won this year with our stock ELEVEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, NINE RESERVES, TWO GOLD MEDALS, THREE SILVER MEDALS, FORTY-EIGHT FIRSTS and TWENTY-SIX SECONDS.

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable. All Ages and Sexes for Sale
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"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you
THOS. NOBLE = DAYSLAND, ALTA.

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.
W. A. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

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Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quoksilver, by Silver Oup; Mendel; Cyliens, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

CLYDESDALES—18 head of stallions and a number of mares. All ages, and every one of them descended from the leading sires of the day.

SHORTHORNS—9 young bulls for immediate sale, sired by imported bulls of the choicest Scotch ancestry. Also the 2-year-old imported bull "Nobility," one of the best of his breed in the West today. Have also a few helpers, some of them due to calve shortly.

YORKSHIRES—Have a number left out of a litter of "Claymoddie Queenie III." (Imp.), age 4 months old. Book your order at once, they will soon go.

Write for prices and terms on all my stock

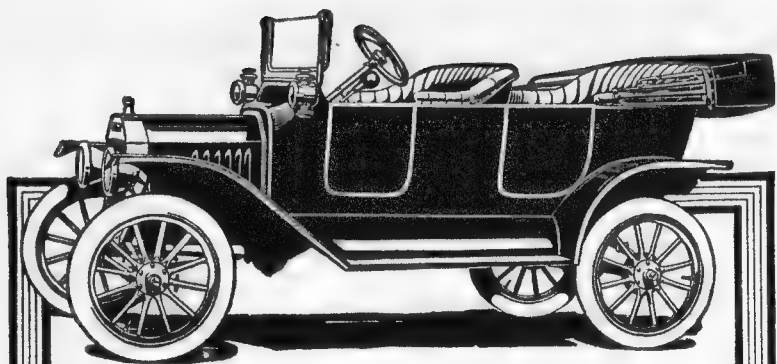
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Dressed Hogs, Hides and all kinds of Farm Produce. We guarantee to pay the highest market prices at all times. Cash remitted same day as goods received.

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Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of other Ford Cars are: Two-passenger Runabout \$540, Two-passenger Coupelet \$850, Five-passenger Sedan \$1150. All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F.O.B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for catalogue I.



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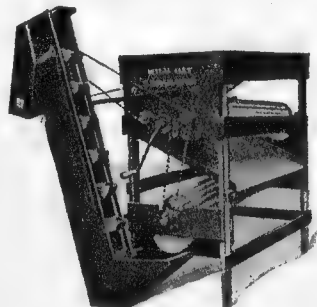
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Send for our advance bulletin of fitted and blank plow shares—every make. Also a few of our other lines.

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Made to Separate Wild Oats From Barley—and Does It



This is not a Fanning Mill, but a special machine for taking wild oats out of Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley, which we do perfectly and to your entire satisfaction.

You will note the cleaner is made with a hopper which empties into the two upper rolls made of galvanized wire and corrugated. These corrugations make the grain tumble on end rather than to slide on its side such as would be the case in sliding over flat sieves. Long bearded barley cannot be separated on a flat surface because it will go wherever the oats do. The grain standing on end as it does, allows the wild oats, which are thin berries, to go through the roll; barley being large and plump will not. The separation is in this way accomplished as the rolls revolve—and the result is remarkable.

This machine will also pay big dividends just on grading tame oats alone. Mustard and wild oats are easily taken out. Because of the tumbling motion which allows the oats to get on end, the thin ill-shaped kernels are cleaned out; the nice fat plump tame oats are saved for your seed. The same applies to cleaning wheat.

Special Power Attachments can be furnished
A remarkably cheap machine for the work it does. Write for Price Today.

TWIN CITY SEPARATOR CO. LIMITED
179½ BANNATYNE AVENUE EAST WINNIPEG

Banking Report

J. E. Paynter, on behalf of the Committee on Banking, presented the following report at the Regina Convention

During the time since the appointment of your committee on banking its members have endeavored to give the matter the study and consideration necessary to the solution of one of the most difficult problems confronting the people of any nation.

The functions of a bank may be said to be two-sided. First, it should be a safe depository for cash in whatsoever form. Second, it should be in a position to loan cash or credit to all producers who prove themselves competent managers and could furnish sound security. We believe there is very little room for complaint (at least in recent years) with the manner in which the Canadian banks have fulfilled their functions as safe depositories for the people's cash, but when we come to consider the other function, viz., that of making loans to producers, they seem to have only partially performed their duty to the public. We find they have greatly assisted commerce, transportation, manufacturing and mining, while agriculture, the foundation of prosperity for all other occupations, has been woefully neglected, with the result that the larger portion of agricultural financing has been done by the commercial and manufacturing interests and at a tremendous cost to them as well as the farmer. We fear there is too much truth in the statement that the general tendency of the Canadian banking system is to drain cash and credit away from the rural districts to assist the urban centres, therefore, we see that one of two things must be done to put agriculture on a sound basis in this country, either the existing banks must change their policy of the past, and come to the assistance of agriculture, furnishing all the credit necessary to carry farmers over the period of production, thus relieving the country merchants of the terrible load they are now carrying, or else the agriculturists must organize a bank themselves to be controlled and managed by and for them.

Grain Growers' Bank Possible

Your committee have gone fully into the feasibility of taking this course. We have studied the Canadian Bank Act, the "Bankers' Manual" by Eckhardt, "Banking and Bills of Exchange" by Falconbridge, and the "Canadian Banking System" by R. N. Brackenbridge Ph.D., and while we see many difficulties in the way, we believe there are none so great but that they could all be overcome if the Grain Growers of the province were to take hold of the matter in the same spirit which has been so evident in the organization and development of the Co-operative Elevator Company and the Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance. Such a course would necessarily occupy considerable time, perhaps years before the necessary relief could be given to all parties of the province, but all such institutions must develop from small beginnings and by sound and efficient management win the confidence and trust of the masses, so that the savings of the farmers, at least, would be placed at the disposal of such a bank for the advancement of agriculture.

Deposits in Saskatchewan

It may be urged by some that Saskatchewan being a borrowing country, very little cash is on deposit in the banks of the province, but if we take the Weyburn Security Bank statement of Dec. 31, last, we find that there was at that date on deposit in its branches the sum of \$873,909.00, and if we were to estimate that other banks carried an equal amount on deposit in proportion to the number of their branches, there must be from 20 to 25 millions of dollars on deposit in the banks of the province. This estimate seems well within the mark when we consider that there is on deposit in all Canadian banks over one billion dollars. Surely Saskatchewan must own one-fourth of that vast amount, if not, why not? Two thousand five hundred Union bank shares alone are held by residents of Saskatchewan, and this amounts to about one-twenty-fourth of its entire paid up capital, so that

perhaps Saskatchewan is not so far behind in the matter of deposits and invested capital as many would lead us to believe. Your committee have approached the whole subject with the idea that money must become the universal servant of man, instead of a scorpion to scourge him, and we believe that such service could be rendered only by an organization controlled by and for agriculturists.

Co-operative Mortgage Act

Other documents which have received the earnest consideration of your committee were the report of the Agricultural Credit Commission of Saskatchewan published in 1913, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Mortgage Association Act, passed by the provincial legislature the same year, but which, on account of the financial conditions prevailing on the money markets of the world since its passage, has not yet been put into operation. Conditions, however, are rapidly changing, money is now accumulating in large quantity, and it is becoming more and more evident that absolute security rather than high interest rates will be the great attraction to future investors of this capital, and as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Mortgage Association Act makes provision for the issue of government guaranteed, interest bearing bonds, thus furnishing attractive security, we are convinced that a large measure of relief could be effected if the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council would take the necessary steps to make the Act effective at the earliest possible moment and we respectfully submit the attached resolution, in addition to this report, for your consideration and approval, fully believing that the Mortgage Association will provide the very best foundation upon which to rear the structure of an agricultural bank, a little later on, when the farmers will be in a better position to purchase the stock of such a bank, and we wish to draw the attention of every farmer to the fact that by a loyal support of the institutions we have established, enough saving can be effected to provide the necessary capital for such a project.

Your committee would further recommend that a permanent Banking Committee should be appointed, whose duty it would be to gather statistics regarding loans of all kinds, whether personal or otherwise, and everything pertaining to either banks or mortgage corporations.

A Resolution

With his report Mr. Paynter submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the executive for action:

"Whereas the government of the Province of Saskatchewan did at the session of 1913 introduce and the legislature passed an act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association;

"And whereas Clause 34 of the said act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall proclaim the date of the coming into force of the said act,

"Therefore be it resolved that this association strongly requests the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make such proclamation as is necessary to bring such act into immediate operation and effect;

"And further, that the Government of Saskatchewan should do all in its power to supplement the proposal of the Agricultural Credit Commission as contained in clause 17, chapter 10 of its recommendations, viz.:

"That the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association establish, as soon after its foundation as is feasible, a bank with headquarters within the province to conduct a regular banking business, both through branches of its own and, wherever possible, with and through the locals and officers of the association.

"(A) Such assistance to be rendered by the provincial government at the time of the establishment of such bank as will enable the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association to control it in the interest of the agricultural industry."

The Budget

Finance Minister announces large increase of Tariff, Stamp Tax and Corporation Tax to meet Current Expenditures—All War Expenditures to be borrowed

The new taxes announced by the Minister of Finance on Thursday are as follows:

Upon the note circulation of all banks one per cent.

Upon the gross income derived in Canada of every trust and loan company, one per cent.

Upon net premiums of insurance companies, other than life, fraternal, benefit and marine insurance, one per cent.

Upon every cable and telegraph company in Canada, one cent per message for which fifteen cents is charged; tax to be collected from sender.

Upon railway or steamship tickets purchased in Canada for any point in Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indian Colonies or the United States, five cents for every ticket costing a dollar up to five dollars and five cents for each additional five dollars.

Upon every berth in a sleeping car ten cents.

Upon every seat in a parlor car five cents, the railway or steamship company selling the tickets to collect the taxes from purchaser.

Upon every person, firm or company carrying passengers by vessels outside of Canada, Newfoundland, the British West Indies and the United States, one dollar for each person buying a ticket up to ten dollars, three dollars over thirty dollars, five dollars over fifty dollars.

In addition the following stamp taxes were imposed.

Upon all cheques, receipts to banks by depositors and upon bills of exchange, two cents.

Upon all express and post office money orders, one cent.

Upon letters and postal cards posted in Canada, one cent.

Upon bills of lading, two cents.

Upon proprietary or patent medicines and perfumery, one cent for bottle or package costing ten cents or less, and one cent for every additional ten cents.

The wine taxes are five cents per quart or less upon non-sparkling wine sold in Canada, and five cents for each additional quart; twenty-five cents for every pint of champagne and sparkling wine, and twenty-five cents for each additional pint. The wine taxes to become effectual at once and the other levies at a date to be fixed later.

Increase in Customs Duties

A horizontal increase in the customs duties upon all goods and commodities, with certain exceptions, imported into Canada or taken out of bonded warehouses.

The list includes all articles hitherto dutiable or on free list, and whether raw material or finished or partly finished products. The increase is seven and a half per cent. ad valorem to the general and intermediate tariff and five per cent. ad valorem to the British preferential.

For iron ore the duty is specific and not ad valorem.

The exceptions to the increase in customs duties include articles specified in the trade convention with France and agreements with certain West Indian colonies, and silk fabrics, velvets, wheat, wheat flour, tea, fish, binder twine, traction ditching engines, sugar, salt, cocoa, chocolate, news printing paper, news printing presses, mowers, binders, harvesters, reapers and anthracite coal.

The Finance Minister, after announcing the above changes, said:

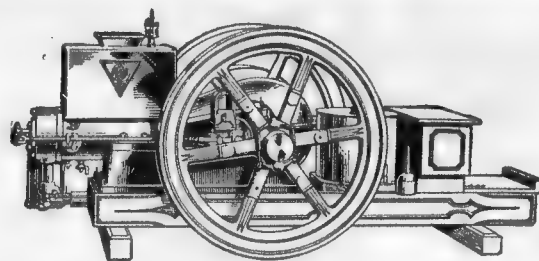
"The special taxation to which I have referred other than that levied upon banks, trust and loan and insurance companies, will come into force at a date to be fixed in the act. I am making an exception to this in the case of wines and champagnes, the stamp taxation upon which will become effectual at once.

"From all these special taxes we expect to raise a sum approximating \$8,000,000, altho there is no means of accurate calculation.

No Tax on Incomes

"It will be observed that I have in these special taxes omitted income tax upon individuals about which there has been some discussion since the outbreak of the war. The matter has had the consideration of the government, and it appears clear to us that such a tax is not expedient, at all events for the present. Under the British North America Act, while the Dominion may impose direct or indirect taxation, the provinces are restricted to the former. At present under legislation existing in certain of the provinces, income is subject to taxation by municipalities, and in two instances by the provinces themselves. In other provinces no income

tax exists, altho in some of these a business tax is imposed. In order to bring into force an income tax the government would be obliged to create machinery for assessment, revision and collection. This would involve a heavy expense as compared with the amount which would be realized. Taking the income tax of the United States as a basis, it would appear that Canada could hardly expect to derive from a similar tax a sum in excess of two million dollars, from which would have to be deducted the heavy expenses connected with its administration. My chief objection, however, to an income tax is the fact that the several provinces are also likely to be obliged to resort to measures for raising additional revenues, and I am of the view that the Dominion should not enter upon the domain to which they are confined to a greater degree than is necessary in the national interest. There is another feature of the income tax which makes it unsatisfactory for the purpose of Dominion finance. I refer to the length of period which must elapse before it becomes productive. In Britain, where the tax is the chief source of revenue to the Imperial government, there is no municipal taxation upon incomes. There is also the important difference that in British taxable incomes are derived



Alpha Engine Facts

Alpha Engines are reliable. Use all fuels. Are easy to start. Develop full power. Are free from vibration. Have best pulley arrangement. Have simple, reliable ignition. Are thoroughly standardized and parts are interchangeable. Strictly modern in design. Are high-class in appearance. Will fit your needs for size and equipment. Make best showing when directly compared with other engines. Are sold and backed by a Company that has a world-wide reputation for selling only high-quality machines and equipment.

An ideal engine for farm use

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Every farmer needs an "Alpha." Send for catalogue.

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Made in La Salle and Peru, Ill., by Westclox

—best Man on the Farm

To start the chores ahead of the sun, and keep the work ahead of the seasons — Big Ben.

For a good full day's work according to plans, and plenty of time for dinner—Big Ben.

He will get you up and get you out—either way you say—with a steady call, or ten successive half-minute taps.

His price is \$2.50 in the States; \$3.00 in Canada. If your dealer hasn't him, a money order to "Westclox, La Salle, Illinois," will bring him to you postpaid.

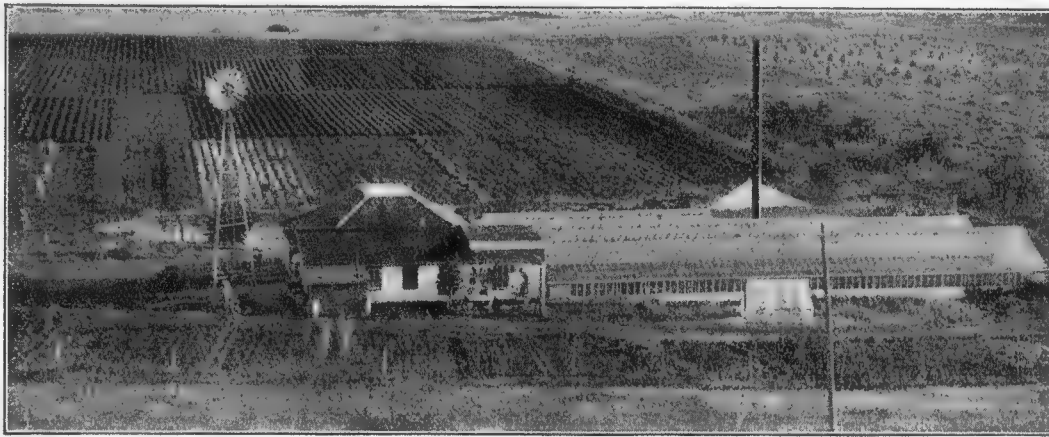
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The Day of the Producer is Here!

The future prosperity of the country depends on him, and now is the farmer's and gardener's opportunity to increase his crop and improve his farm and home grounds. By so doing he will increase his present prosperity and insure the increased value of his holdings.

We are Special Agents for Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Reading, England. We list in our Catalogue the hardiest varieties of their World Famed Seeds in sealed packets at 10 cents per packet.



VIEW OF OUR SEED TRIAL GROUNDS AND GREENHOUSES, ADJOINING THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON

NOTE THESE COLLECTIONS: The Best of Seeds at Prices Lower than any others

COLLECTION No. 1 contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and oza. 2 1/2 lbs. of seeds for \$1.25 prepaid.
COLLECTION No. 2—12 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25c. prepaid.
FARMERS' COLLECTION No. 3 contains 1 lb. Mangel, 1 lb. Sugar Beet, 1 lb. Swede, 1/2 lb. Carrot, 1/2 lb. Kale and 4 lbs. Rape—8 lbs. seed for \$2.50 prepaid.
Write Today for Our 1915 CATALOGUE in which we list all the hardiest and best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees and Shrubs, Grasses and Fodders. 6,000 bushels of Choice Seed Potatoes—all the best varieties.

We have growing in our Nursery and offer for sale:

255,000 Native Maple, 1 to 10 ft. high.
6,000 Ontario Maple, 2 to 6 ft. high.
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150,000 Russian and other Poplar in all sizes.
115,000 Russian Golden Willow in all sizes.
70,000 Russian Laurel in all sizes.
5,000 Crab Apple and Plum Trees; and a large stock of all hardy fruits, ornamental shrubs, plants, etc.
Trees from \$6.00 per 1000 up, according to size.

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1,200 NEW ENQUIRIES
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GROW VEGETABLES for home use and for sale. They pay. GROW SEEDS, ROOTS and FODDERS—they yield abundantly.

GROW HARDY FRUITS—your family needs them in summer and winter.

GROW TREES all over your farm, they will insure your crops in all seasons against drought and hot winds.

WE SUPPLY EVERYTHING TO MAKE A GOOD GARDEN For \$10 Cash with Order, we will send

Prepaid to any address—

50 Currant and Gooseberry Bushes of best varieties.
100 Raspberry Plants, best varieties.

12 Plum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 4 to 6 ft. high, and

12 Rhubarb Roots, or will change these as you wish.

All of the above for \$10.00.

Russian, Golden, Laurel or White Willow Cuttings at \$4.00 per thousand.

Maple or Cottonwood Seedlings at \$6.00 per thousand.

Russian Poplar or Willow Trees, 2 to 5 ft. high, at \$5.00 per 100.

THE PATMORE NURSERY CO.

BRANDON, Man.

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largely from investments. They have, therefore, a settled and permanent character, are ascertainable with fair accuracy and are capable of being levied upon at their source. With us this is not the case.

Increase in Customs Duties

"As our main revenue measure we propose, with certain exceptions, a general horizontal increase in the customs duties upon all goods and commodities imported into or taken out of bonded warehouses in Canada. The list includes all articles hitherto dutiable or on the free list, and whether raw material or finished or partly finished products. The increase we propose is seven and a half per cent. ad valorem to the general and intermediate tariffs and five per cent. ad valorem to the British preferential. In the case of iron ore, for reasons I shall give in committee, the added duty is specific and not ad valorem. In determining the list of exceptions, regard has been had to our trade convention with France and the obligations of our agreement with certain of the British West India colonies. By reason of the former, the increased custom duties will not apply to silk fabrics, velvets, ribbons, embroideries and certain other goods. The exceptions to the tariff

increases I have mentioned include wheat, wheat flour, tea, anthracite coal, fish from Newfoundland, salt for curing fish, lines, twines, nets and hooks for the fisheries, reapers, mowers, binders, harvesters, binder twine, traction ditching machines, sugar, tobacco (dealt with in August), news printing paper, newspaper printing presses, type setting and type casting machines and a number of other items of lesser consequence. The tariff upon the articles exempted from the increased duties will remain as at present. So far as concerns the duty upon raw materials, it is to be pointed out that in accordance with regulations made under the provisions of the Customs Act, manufacturers are entitled to a drawback of 99 per cent. upon all duties paid upon imported materials used, wrought into or attached to articles manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom.

"In addition to making the increases mentioned for the purpose of increasing revenue, we propose to alter the existing tariff by adding squid and nicotine sulphate to the free list. Squid is used as bait by the fishermen, while nicotine sulphate is a spraying material used by fruit growers for destroying insect pests. These two items have for

some time past been noted for change.

"The revenue obtained from the proposed tariff changes will be separately shown in the trade and navigation returns of the department of customs. By this we shall know the precise amount collected thru the customs under the provisions of the war revenue act.

Expect \$20,000,000 Increase

"Upon the basis of importations for the current year and having regard to conditions which I have described as likely to prevail during the coming year, we expect to realize from our proposed customs tariff legislation from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

"These, Mr. Speaker, are the proposals of the government, having as their object the raising of additional revenue rendered necessary by the war and our participation therein as a belligerent. We are not unmindful that they will entail a considerable financial burden upon the community. We believe, however, that to adopt measures less comprehensive in their scope would be but to temporize with a situation with which it is our duty to adequately cope. That the people will cheerfully respond to the demands made upon their patriotism goes without saying. At the outbreak of the war it would have been premature to have brought forward measures which today have been long foreseen by public opinion to be necessary and indeed inevitable. It would also have been most inopportune and inexpedient by reason of the profound dislocation and disorganization of business caused by the war and the shock to financial stability which the Dominion was so suddenly called upon to withstand.

Will Benefit Industry

"We believe the tariff increases which we propose will be not only effectual in producing greater revenue but will be strongly efficacious in stimulating Canadian industry and agriculture and in relieving unemployment."

General Review of Situation

As a preliminary to his fiscal announcements Mr. White made a general survey of the financial situation. He said in part:

"In August, I pointed out that we were certain to experience a sharp decline in revenue due to decreased importations attributable to the shutting off of our trade with the enemy, the interruption and increased risk of ocean traffic and above all the cessation of Canadian borrowings abroad and its effect upon our purchasing power as

a community. This forecast has been realized in ampler degree than was at the time expected.

"Taking the ten months of the year which have already elapsed—that is to say, from April 1, 1914, to Jan. 31, 1915—the Dominion's revenue from all sources has totalled in round figures \$109,500,000. This compares with \$139,000,000 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, a decline of nearly thirty millions. Entering into details, we find that of this heavy loss in revenue the falling off in customs accounts for nearly twenty-eight millions.

Total Revenue of \$130,000,000

"Upon the basis of these figures for the ten months' period, and having regard to the present action of the revenue-producing services, we estimate that the revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending March 31 next, computed upon the present basis of duties, would amount to \$130,000,000. The figures for the previous year having been \$163,000,000, this year's loss of revenue would reach a total of thirty-three millions.

"So far as the expenditures of the year are concerned, I stated in August that it would be the policy of the government, in the interests of employment, to maintain, as far as possible, the program of public works then under construction, but that new works would not be undertaken until the financial outlook became clearer and we should have in view the source of funds from which to meet the expenditure. This policy we have endeavored to carry out.

Sixty Million Deficit

"For the whole of the present fiscal year we estimate our current expenditure will be \$140,000,000 and our capital and special expenditure \$50,000,000. Summarizing the estimated results we have the out-turn of the year, stated concisely, as follows:

"Current expenditure \$140,000,000
"Capital and special (other than war) expenditure .. 50,000,000
"Total \$190,000,000

"Our revenue on the present basis being estimated, as I have stated, at \$130,000,000, we should have to meet for this year a deficit of ten million dollars on current account, plus the entire amount of our capital and special expenditure—a substantial part of which we have in the past been able to defray out of current revenue—a balance only having been provided by borrowing.

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but chicks which are large, strong, vigorous and immune from disease. The kind which are easy to raise, profitable, and which encourage you in the Poultry business. Aside from your ordinary farm work you can have growing several hundred chickens without any extra work—in fact a pleasure—with one of our outfits, which will net you 100% clear velvet on your investment. The prices range from \$10.00 up, according to style and size which suits your requirements best. We guarantee them to be profitable and teach you to run them successfully. Send for our big, interesting Catalogue, it gives full details and will interest you. Write today.

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Farm Blacksmithing

By J. M. DREW, Instructor in Blacksmithing, Minnesota School of Agriculture

A blacksmith shop on the farm may be easily and cheaply built and equipped. With a little practice a farmer and his son can learn to do ordinary blacksmith work without trouble and may thus spend profitably winter days and stormy days in summer that would otherwise be wasted. This book is written to instruct farmers and their sons for this purpose. It is well illustrated and the information is simply and accurately given so that any farmer will be able to understand it and make use of it. Among the subjects dealt with are: The furnishing of the farm blacksmith shop; the use of iron and steel; making door hooks, staples, chains, rings, hooks, clevis, bolts and nuts; welding; making tongs; making whiffletrees; ironing; forging and tempering steel tools; the use of drills; sharpening plows; making farm horses; the use of files; how to splice ropes; how to make rope halters; how to tie knots; how to file a saw; tables for calculating the sizes of tools. This book will pay for itself many times over in the hands of any farmer who wants to make good use of his time. Postpaid 60c.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Addresses at Regina Convention

Continued from Page 16

tariff, but unfortunately there was a danger that the tariff, instead of being reduced, would be increased. Denouncing those who would seek to impose additional burdens upon the people in this time of crisis, Mr. Chipman pointed out the patriotic and economic advantages of helping both Great Britain and Canada by abolishing all duties on British-made goods, and advocated the taxation of land values and a graduated income tax as a means of making up the difference in revenues.

SOME POLITICO-ECONOMIC LESSONS FROM WAR TIMES

By Dr. R. H. Oliver.

"Some politico-economic lessons from war times" was the subject of an eloquent and inspiring address delivered before the Regina convention on Tuesday evening by Dr. R. H. Oliver, principal of Saskatoon Presbyterian College. After speaking of the calamity of war, Dr. Oliver named six lessons to be learned, namely:

The will of the people must be the will of the State.

The wealth of the people must never again be wasted on folly and destruction and hate.

The word of the people must ever be taken as the ultimate idea of the peoples' moral worth.

The work for people must never again be interrupted to suit the whims of a small group of selfish war chiefs.

The women and children of the people must never again be exposed to wilful and wanton wrong-doing.

Whisky, wine and vodka, as the source of the peoples' strength, has been weighed by this war and found wanting.

Discussing the first proposition, that the will of the people must be the will of the State, Dr. Oliver said that he personally owed a great deal to the German people. He had lived in Germany, studied in German universities, and visited their opera and art galleries, and he declared that the heart of the German people was sound. (Applause.) But the German people were not the German State. (Applause.) It was possible, under the present constitutional arrangement, for a small group of men to plunge the people into war, and tell them that the national honor was at stake, and then, of course, the people rallied to the flag. But that must not happen again, because the will of the people must become the will of the State.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES TO MEET IN WINNIPEG

The annual convention of the school trustees department of the Manitoba Educational Association will meet in the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau on March 2 to 4. The opening session will be addressed by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, minister of education, and at the evening session of the opening day, Dr. C. C. James, of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, will be the speaker. At the morning session of March 3, Dr. J. A. MacLean, president of Manitoba University, will deliver an address on "The University and the Public School." In the afternoon session of this day, Charles K. Newcombe, superintendent of education, will give an address. Dr. C. C. James will also speak at this session.

The final day of the convention will be held at the Agricultural College, and will be opened by an address by President Black, which will be followed by a discourse on "Agricultural Teaching in Country Schools," by Prof. V. W. Jackson, and numerous other addresses by professors of the college. Luncheon will be served at the college, and a short session will be held in the afternoon to wind up the business of the convention. Rev. J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, is president; Ira Stratton, of Stonewall, vice-president, and H. W. Coxsmith, of High Bluff, secretary-treasurer.

Only let us be on guard against yielding to feelings, instead of striving in every word and thought to meet the difficulties which beset us.—Jowett.

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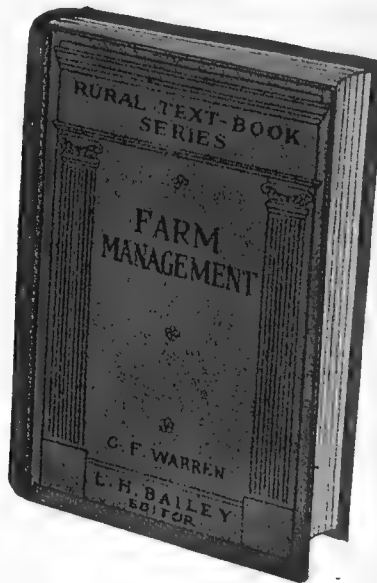
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Farm Management



This is a vital subject to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business.

Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock, dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Farm Book-keeping

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a notebook and pencil and work out a system of book-keeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best.

E. R. Halbritter, Trochu, Alta., a farmer who purchased this book from us, says:

"I find it a work of unusual excellence and merit; it is clear cut, direct and full of material needed by any up-to-date farmer who hopes to succeed to climb on to a green branch of Prosperity. Indeed this is a masterly treatment of the subject, and I confess that I could not do without it for ten times the price."

It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated and fully indexed and handsomely bound. Postpaid to any address in Canada **\$1.90**

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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For Shipment Direct from Fisherman to Farmer. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

MULLETS OR SUCKERS, per lb. \$0.02	GOLD EYES, per lb. \$0.03
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EXTRA SPECIAL—No. 2 PICKEREL OR YELLOW PIKE, per lb. 2c

Will ship fish in bags at 10 cents for each hundred pounds. Now is your opportunity to lay in your winter's supply at Fishermen's prices. REMEMBER, YOUR FREIGHT RATES ARE LOWER FROM WINNIPEG THAN ANY OTHER POINT.

Mail your Order Today. Terms Cash with Order. Bankers: Dominion Bank (North End Branch) Winnipeg

THE CONSUMERS FISH COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Avis est donne par le present que la compagnie dite The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited demandera au Parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, un Acte modifiant le Chapitre 80 del' Acte du Parlement 1-2 Geo. V., autorisant la Campagnie a preter des fonds aux clients et autres faisant affaires avec la campagne, et garantir la execution de contrats pa telles personnes, et aussi permettre a la campagne de faire des operations mercantiles d'apres le principe de co-operation.

DATE a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Decembre A. D., 1914.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS
and ROBINSON,
Solliciteurs de la requerante.

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Cheaper than Oats

Corn of first-class quality selling today in Winnipeg from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton less than oats. We have some good cars and could sell you the best of corn at reasonable prices, compared with other grains. If you are wanting to buy feed communicate with us—either write, telephone or telegraph.

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LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

Hens	Per lb.
Hens (Old, from 5 to 6 lbs., fat)	10c-12c
Ducks (Old and Young)	13c
Geese	12c-13c
Old Roosters	8c

Young Roosters, Turkeys, Chickens. Best Market Prices

This ad. will not appear again for one month and the above prices will hold good for that time. Let us know what you have to sell, and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipments.

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10-Inch GRINDER \$31.50

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We have just made a radical change in our sales policy, by which we do away with travellers and adopt a system of DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU.

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7 H.-P. Horizontal Engine..... \$197.50

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Army contracts East, higher prices for Wheat on the Plains, but NEITHER in British Columbia, hence

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NELSON, B.C.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Notice is hereby given that The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session for an Act in amendment of Chap. 80 of Act of Parliament 1-2 Geo. V. to enable the Company to lend money to customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by such persons, and also to enable the Company to carry on a mercantile business upon the co-operative principle.

DATED at Winnipeg this 23rd day of December, A.D. 1914.
BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

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Contains Grimm Seed produces plants with low crown and large branching roots. Individual plants larger, leafier, easier to cure and of better feeding value than other varieties. Resists winter conditions. Grows early in Spring. Requires less seed. I specialize in Grimm Alfalfa only. Booklet Free.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer, Alfalfedale Farm, R.F.D. 6 EXCELSIOR, MINN.

Honorary President's Address

The Honorary President of the Association, E. N. Hopkins, was asked by the President to give the convention a few words of advice and counsel. He said:

This is supposed to be the Young Man's Age, and a large number of the important positions are held by young men. A few years ago the celebrated Dr. Osler was reported to have said: "All men should be chloroformed at forty-five years of age." The late Lord Roberts said, "There is likely to be war, and England is not ready—Get ready!" Englishmen said, "He is in his dotage," but today in the world's crisis the different countries are looking for older men of experience to meet the situation. A few years ago this Association made the mistake (?) of appointing a young man, in his vigorous manhood, to fill an old man's position, and when your President asked me to offer a few words of advice and counsel to you today, I knew that I was up against the real thing. It is hard for me to imagine that you are my grandchildren. When I have finished you will realize how woefully I have failed. I have an additional difficulty in trying to say in a few moments what I require at least an hour to cover fully.

No speaker can speak to an entire audience; in fact, many speakers do not speak to any portion of their audience, they simply talk over the heads of all. I desire, at the beginning, to make it quite clear to this audience (probably the largest and most representative that has ever assembled in this fair Province) that I aim to speak to only a very small proportion of this assembly. If others can glean a thought by the way, well and good. Many of you are like myself, old-timers in this province, have received your education in the best of all schools, experience, knowingly, or unknowingly to yourselves your ideas are fixed, and nothing anyone can say will change them. To you I have not a word to say.

But there is another class present. I refer to the young men who are just on the threshold of their career, who have youth, energy, perseverance, whose ideas are in the formative period, all they lack is experience, in fact, the men who are the hope of the future Saskatchewan, but who have become somewhat bewildered in the buying and borrowing fog which has enveloped this entire Western land. To such I would like to say a few words.

This appears to be a time in the history of the world when everyone is looking for the unexpected. The world is made up of individual men. Man's first duty is to himself and his family; his second, to his creditors; his third, to the community or state. We, as a fractional part of the British Empire, can best help the Motherland, in this her hour of sore need, by adopting England's slogan for our watchword, "Business as usual." I have not much use for tin-horn patriotism. When this Association, later on, passes unanimously, the Patriotic Acre Scheme, as it undoubtedly will, that will be patriotism indeed. I am pleased to note that our sister organizations have followed our lead in this regard.

Our business here today is to devise ways and means whereby the condition of the Grain Growers' of this province may be improved. To this end we must think and speak provincially; as our industry is the basic one, others will reap their reward from our success. I would like to interject a word here to show you exactly what I mean. Now that we have added another function to our operations, viz., co-operative buying and selling, let it be very clearly understood that it is not for the purpose of interfering with any man, or combination of men's business. We keep for our guiding star, "What is best for the producer." We step into the business arena, which means a fair field and no favor. I would not have this Association bow the knee to any government or combination of men, we are the people and must be respected, and will be, so long as we respect ourselves and work intelligently. The day

is past, if there ever was a day, when any fool can be a successful farmer.

Must Produce Economically

Many seem to think the problem is to produce grain in large quantities, but that is not the problem. There is no object in producing grain, I care not how fine the quality or how much you can produce per acre, providing the cost of production exceeds the amount realized. It is that margin called profit, that we are interested in. We may, as an Association, buy and sell collectively to our mutual advantage, but our chief business as Grain Growers is to produce economically. That can only be done individually. In the language of the street, "It is up to us." I am pointing out to you that there are certain functions the Association can perform for you, but the most important ones you must do for yourself. I am afraid that too many of our people have become mentally lazy, the most valuable commodity in the world today is brains properly applied. We cannot afford to employ brain carriers in the form of agents or promoters of any kind. The All Wise has given us brains, it is simply a sin to let them become useless for want of development thru use. It is equally wrong to work our bodies so hard that we have not energy enough left to work our brains.

I do not like to say these things, but it seems to me if a word of caution is not uttered many of our people will find themselves in the position of our city brethren, whose assets have become liabilities. If I can read the signs of the times aright, people will now come back to the land without any salt sprinkling. We will not even have to say "Nan, Nan, Nan," but the knowing ones will say, "We have been calling for years and they have just heard our voices." They do not know that they could have called until the crack of doom without any response, had not conditions changed. With our city friends it is a question of credit. How long will their credit last to borrow money to make city improvements simply to give their citizens employment? This is nothing to us, only the lesson. While they have been working out the poor farmer's problem they have employed brain carriers in the form of real estate boosters, to work out theirs, and a sorry mess they have made of it.

Brainy Farmers Needed

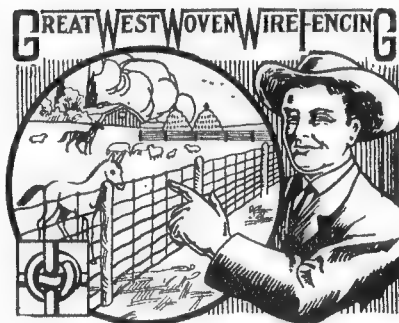
But I have diverged from what I was saying for the purpose of pointing out to you that each class of our country must work out their own problems. That is an additional reason why we should have brainy men on the farm. If you forget all else I have said, remember that. I have always noticed in my thirty-two years' residence in this province that the solutions of our problems (and they have been many) have always been discovered by the men on the land, altho they did not always get the credit, the professional politician usually stole them and appropriated the glory; but let us get back to what I was saying.

I take it that when any Grain Grower allows his indebtedness to increase to that extent that his profits will not pay the interest on his indebtedness his assets become liabilities, it is then too late for a remedy.

I would like to say before going farther, that there are two classes of people who derive no benefit from these gatherings, the one who takes everything in holus bolus, and the one who lets it in one ear and out of the other. What you should do is to try and catch a thought that you can apply to some principle in your business and work it out according to your own particular circumstances. All I am to do is to try and make you think, if I do I am not afraid of the result.

The Arm-chair Experts

We have been getting a lot of advice lately from arm-chair farmers. Just think it out. They tell us to put in every available acre for 1915. Do you think that is farming in Saskatchewan? I call it gambling. Sad experience has taught me that I dare not neglect sum-



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Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Same rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed. Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles.

Lisle Manufacturing Co.
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mer-fallow for 1916 and following years. Some of you may have recollections of these gentlemen advising grain growers to go in for hog raising. They seem to have forgotten that the great bulk of the people of this province are producers and not consumers, consequently we must look to the outside for a market for our surplus, and that the price we receive for the surplus regulates the price for the whole. We took their advice without question, you know what happened. If we had stopped to think we would have remembered that pork, as it comes from the farmer's hand is a perishable product. The first thing that should have been done was to find economical facilities for converting it into an unperishable product. If there were time, this matter could be discussed profitably at this Convention. Others have advised the government to go into our cities and practically pitchfork the unemployed men on to our vacant land, regardless of their knowledge of agriculture or their financial ability to make a success of any occupation; would that not intensify our problem? Think it out.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I am not speaking to you from an immigration standpoint. We are not just now calling the immigrant, but rather applying ourselves to the task of preparing to receive the countless thousands who will flock to our borders in the days that are to come, without any effort on our part, owing to the world's condition today. Be that as it may, the best immigration pamphlet is a contented and prosperous people.

I told you at the beginning that I was speaking to beginners only. I have told you a number of things not to do, some might say, "Tell us what to do." No one can tell you just what to do in your individual case, even if he knew all the circumstances. I might have attempted it at one time, but I have learned that every man has his limitations; what one man can or will accomplish, another man cannot or will not, which amounts to the same thing. I can only say to you, "Know thyself," which is knowledge indeed. All that anyone can do is to lay down certain principles for your guidance and you will have to work them out according to your capability and circumstances.

Imitate the Successful

Someone has said that the world is divided into two classes, the people who say things, and the people who do things. In every community in this province you will find men who are making a success of their farm operations, using their brains and hands in proper proportion, doing things. Cultivate their acquaintance, study their methods, ask their advice, then take off your coat and work it out like a man, not as a machine, and you are bound to succeed.

A couple of years ago the government appointed a commission to inquire into agricultural conditions in the province. One clause of that report stated that it cost, on an average, fifty-five cents to produce a bushel of wheat in Saskatchewan. That statement was startling, at first glance, for at the then ruling price the margin was very small. We had been taught, under old conditions, we could produce a bushel of wheat for thirty-five cents. We realize that we could produce it cheaper on land costing \$3.00 per acre than on land costing \$50.00 per acre, especially when the price has been enhanced, not by its producing value, but by that little instrument called "unearned increment." Eighteen bushels per acre is a fair average for any year in this province, still there are men, within the sound of my voice, who have produced during the past five or ten years 28 to 30 bushels on the average.

Sound Advice

The lesson is this, if you only aim to be an average grain grower the sooner you change your calling the better. No one is looking for average men—Lord Kitchener is not, and he wants millions. If sufficient of the grain growers of this province would aim to be more than average grain growers, the average will rise rapidly and you will have your goal ahead for many years. If I should give you a few short rules they would be these:

Aim to produce cheaply, consequently profitably.

Shun debt as you would a plague.

Apply sound business principles to all your operations.

If I were asked the question, why there are so many grain growers who do not make a success of their calling, I would say, without a moment's hesitation, because they do not employ business methods. How often have you seen farmers start their sons on farms with the necessary knowledge of agriculture, and sufficient capital and yet they have made a miserable failure, simply because they have had no business training. Father had done all the business, without any explanation, and the boys had done all the work. Many seem to think that the main benefit that will accrue to you grain growers by co-operative buying and selling will be the dollars you will save. I am not of that opinion. Co-operative buying and

selling will train you in business methods, whether you will or no, do not forget to pass it on to your boys.

We all believe we have a great heritage in the fertile fields of this fair province. The silver-tongued orators tell us that these Western provinces are the Last Great West, the very last chance that the old Anglo-Saxon race will have to build up a great nation out of an undeveloped country. We believe all this, but the very fact of our wonderful resources, in their undeveloped state, have made a productive field for the exploiter, who has farmed it only too well. Would that we, as Grain Growers, had done our part as faithfully. Mindful of all this, we believe that no Grain Grower can travel thru the length and breadth of this land, without realizing that it is a privilege to have a hand, however humble, in building up and developing such a grand and magnificent domain, and as the

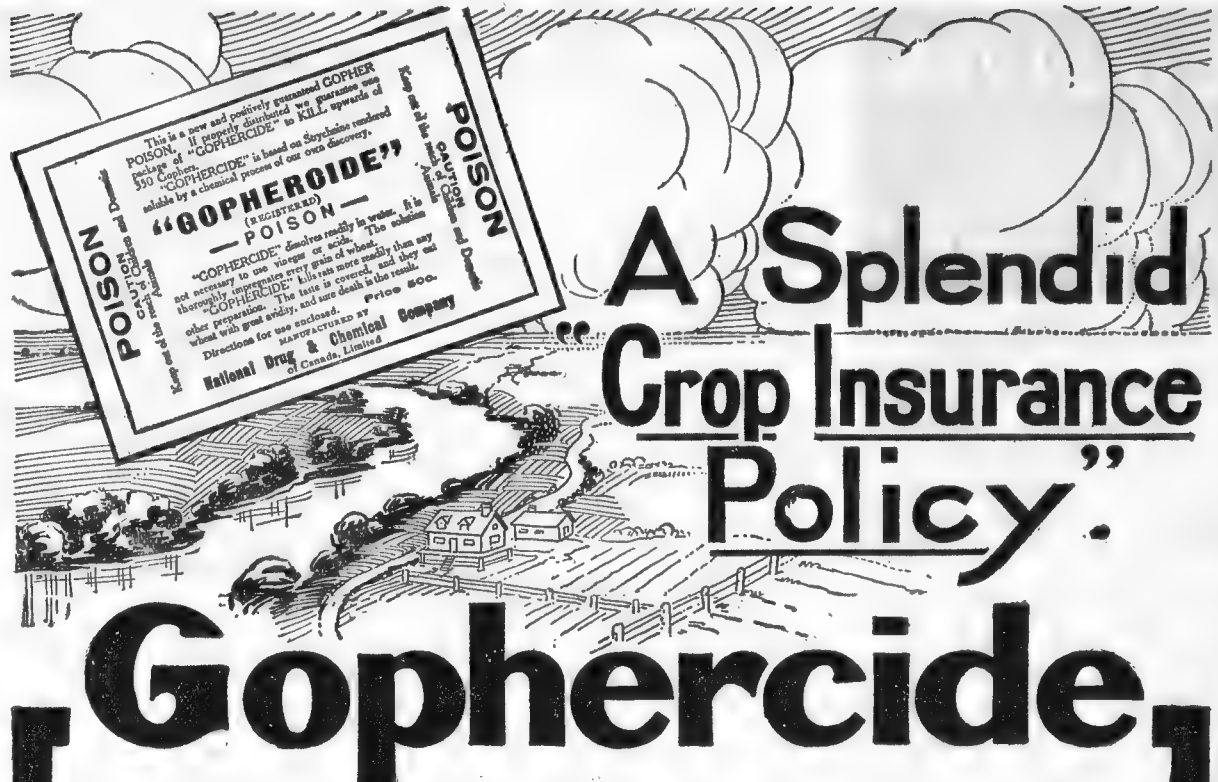
mists are clearing away, as they surely are, and we can see things as they are, and not as they seem, I have an abiding faith that the Grain Growers of this province will do their full duty, to themselves, to their country, and to the age in which they live.

Better a righteous war than an immoral peace.—Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

Confidence is like good manners, the more people have of it the less they talk about it.—C. C. Bentley.

So far the government sees no reason to anticipate the breakdown of the voluntary service.—The Lord Chancellor.

There has never been a war in which the heart, brain and conscience of the whole people were so absolutely set with determination and solid conviction and resolute courage.—Lord Channing.



A Splendid Crop Insurance Policy.

Gophercide.

(SOLUBLE STRYCHNINE)

Saves the Crops by Exterminating the Gophers

YOU believe, of course, in insurance against hail, though the best it can do is to partially repay you for the damage to your crops.

"Gophercide" provides an insurance against gophers that PREVENTS the damage you would otherwise suffer.

Until our chemists devised GOPHERCIDE, strychnine was the most effective gopher poison known. Its drawbacks were its intense bitterness and the trouble of dissolving it and soaking it into the grain.

Here are a few examples of what GOPHERCIDE did on Western farms last spring:

Redvers, Sask., May 8th, 1914.

Gophercide is all right. I used two packages on the east half of one section, and strychnine on the other half of the same section, and the Gophercide was by far the most effective.

Yours truly, J. R. SPROULE.

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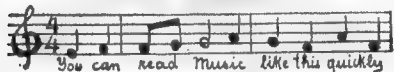
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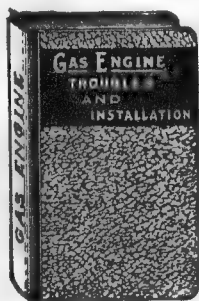
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has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. 444 pages. Bound in stiff red covers. Postpaid **\$1.00**

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Women Grain Growers' Convention

Continued from Page 17

port that organization all we can to further their interests, for their interests are our own, to work together for equal franchise, for we consider this just and necessary for furthering all these things we advocate. Co-operation is for the good of all. But crown her queen and equity shall usher in for those who build, and those who spin, and those the grain who garner in—a brighter day.

Mrs. John Ames gave a brief summary of the work done by the executive in special session, thruout the year, which included promoting the organization of a federated board to carry on woman suffrage work. Miss Stocking, provincial secretary of the women's section, followed with her report, which is published in full on another page of this issue.

The concluding address of the afternoon was delivered by Mrs. Andrews, provincial president of the W.C.T.U. After a brief sketch of the history of this movement she spoke briefly of some of their different departments of work, which number as high as forty, including evangelistic educational work in schools, anti-narcotic, the loyal temperance legion, kitchen garden work in which girls are taught housework pleasantly, instruction in citizenship, press work, work in railway camps, flower, fruit and delicacy department, dealing with the home, and social service work, including the girls' rescue home in Saskatoon and reading rooms.

Joint Session

On Thursday morning the first of the session was spent jointly with the men in considering the clause in the general constitution especially relating to the work of the women's section. The clauses as they had been approved by the women's meeting were read and their adoption moved by Mr. Musselman. Mrs. Cooper spoke on the motion, explaining that they had had a clause which excluded men from their section struck out, as not being in keeping with the Grain Growers' policy of equity. The clauses were passed without a dissenting voice.

On their adjournment to their own place of meeting the women had the pleasure of listening to a very helpful address by Dr. Wilson, of the Regina Normal School, on co-operation between the parents and the teacher. The speaker very forcibly pointed out some home truths with regard to the tendency upon the part of some parents to criticize the teacher before her pupils and to demand that she live up to certain arbitrary standards in the matter of teaching. The specific thing upon which the speaker most strongly urged those present to co-operate with their teachers was in the matter of beautifying the school grounds and in making school gardens.

Dr. Wilson made his appeal a very urgent one, saying that he hoped that those present would not endeavor to have their own school grounds fenced and beautified in the dim and distant future, but would go home and see that something was done about it this coming spring. He protested that they should not let the finer flowers of life die and wither on the stem while only the sordid things remained. A very enthusiastic discussion concerning fences and treelets was cut short by the necessity of hurrying on with the program.

"Made in Canada" Movement

Miss Hind, who followed with an address on the "made-in-Canada" movement began with the proposition that while it is good business for the manufacturers to seize the golden opportunity to increase their business, we have a right to object when they couple their efforts with the name of patriotism and assume that the person is unpatriotic who does not follow their particular band wagon. She defined a patriot as a good citizen and declared that for a movement to claim to be patriotic it must be proved to be in the interests of the community and its promoters to be good citizens in the best sense of the word. That this "made-in-Canada" propaganda is in the best interests of the community

The Story of Woman's Suffrage

By Mrs. M. G. FAWCETT, LL.D.

If you want to be posted on one of the greatest movements of the times, from its beginning in England and elsewhere, to the present day, you should read "Woman's Suffrage," by Mrs. M. G. Fawcett, LL.D., leader of the non-militant branch of the English suffragists. It is a simple, unprejudiced history of the movement, full of invaluable data for argument and debate and is a splendid contradiction of the theory that suffrage and militancy are necessarily associated. Mrs. Fawcett is herself the leader of a very large body, which for nearly a century has been working for the vote by constitutional methods only. Neatly bound in cloth covers and well printed. Price.....25c

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

had yet to be proved. The reason this campaign is especially directed towards the women is that they are the providers and buyers of the nation. In this buying it is necessary that the women look well both to the cost and quality of the article. They must be just before they are generous, otherwise they will be sacrificing their families on the altar of the "made-in-Canada" god, and the manufacturer as high priest will be pocketing the fee. Canada is in for a period of manufacturing expansion which is well and good, but there will be an attempt to start exotic industries and this should be guarded against. Four conditions are necessary for cheap manufacture, namely: cheap power, labor supply, raw material, and a good market close at hand. Any industry which does not possess at least two or three of these essential factors is exotic.

The development of the co-operative movement, the speaker said, would lead to the establishment of many small industries in the rural districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan which will help to equalize the surplus of labor from the farms in the less busy seasons. That the manufacturers realized the possibility of this was evident, she said, from the manner in which they had begun to court the western farmers who were the operatives in the great basic industry of the country, as they were particularly fond of terming it. Unfortunately, this great basic industry has not been paying, and the obvious reason for this was that the farmers had been buying in the dearest markets and selling in the cheapest. Therefore, before we adopt the "made-in-Canada" slogan, it behooves us to ask some pointed questions of these manufacturers: why, for instance, the milling companies had found it necessary to increase the price of flour immediately upon the declaration of war, tho they had bought the wheat from which the flour was ground at prices which did not pay the farmer for producing it? Their respective manufacturers might also fitly be asked why flour, bacon and canned salmon can be bought for less in London and Liverpool than they can in the district of Canada in which they are produced? The Massey-Harris Company might fitly be asked why the Massey-Harris binder is sold for less money in Germany or Russia than is asked from the Saskatchewan farmer? Taking all these things into consideration the speaker felt that it was the duty of the women to buy the best article at the fairest price obtainable at a price which permitted its honest production under decent conditions.

WITH THE FASHIONABLE YOKE A New Skirt that Can be Utilized for Many Needs



8533 Plaited Skirt for
 Misses and Small
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 16 and 18 years.

No skirt of the season is prettier than this one. The plaits flare becomingly,

yet are pressed flat enough to give a panel suggestion. The yoke means a smooth fit over the hips. The skirt is altogether an essentially youthful one in effect. The plaited portion is cut in four pieces and joined to the yoke, and the closing is made at the left of the front. Many materials are appropriate. Here cheviot is finished with stitched edges, but all the suiting and all the materials adapted to the separate skirts are available for the pattern. Linen, pique and the like being just as well adapted to the model as are the woolen materials.

For the 16 year size will be needed 4½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 4 yds. 36, 3½ yds. 44 or 2½ yds. 54; the width at lower edge is 3 yds. before plaits are laid.

The pattern No. 8533 is cut in sizes from 16 to 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

THE FASHIONABLE OVER-BLOUSE A Smart Bodice that Shows the Latest and Prettiest Features of the Season



8552 Over Blouse and
 Guimpe.
 34 to 42 bust.


Whoever is on the lookout for a new and attractive bodice will like this over-bodice with guimpe. It is exceedingly charming made of charmeuse satin over crepe de chine, as is shown here, but it can be utilized in many different ways and for many different materials. In the back view silk crepe is shown in combination with light weight serge, but each woman will be sure to think out an individual combination for her own use. The sleeves are in modified Bishop style and are very charming and attractive, and the guimpe is quite plain with the new military collar that is open at the front. The over blouse is simplicity itself, meaning only shoulder and under-arm seams. A very handsome gown could be made with skirt and over-bodice of chiffon velvet and the guimpe of lace or net, the edges of the over-bodice finished with a little embroidery in bugles or round beads, for bead embroidery makes a feature of the season, and is exceedingly rich against a background of velvet.

For the medium size the over-bodice will require 1½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1½ yds. 36, 1½ yds. 44; and for the guimpe will be needed 2½ yds. 27, 1½ yds. 36, 1½ yds. 44.

The pattern No. 8552 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 in. bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each. Send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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It Kills Gophers. It's the only way,—you can't trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase. But Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The tiniest particle eaten kills instantly. It's the one absolutely sure way to destroy gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels, mice, etc.

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Winnipeg, Can.

Women's Organization Reports

Continued from Page 9

fort of a town rest room for the farm woman is worth working for.

It is good to know that a few clubs have endeavored to bring about improvement in the bare, treeless cemeteries of the prairie. A difference will soon be seen by the addition of a few evergreens and perennial flowers. The municipality officers have the authority to hire a caretaker to supervise the upkeep of the cemetery. It would be well if the clubs brought notice of this need to the municipality.

The school house is beginning to attain the dignity of a social centre in many communities where Women Grain Growers' locals exist. Programs for a good time winter are planned, in which there are plays, concerts and debates, to foster and develop the local talent. No more need mental stagnation be synonymous with country life.

Relief of Distress

Relief work for the assistance of those in distress in the dry district has taken on large proportions. The clubs have responded well to appeals for relief and these are coming in to the office of your secretary at a rapid rate. There are cases that arouse deepest sympathy. There are families in dire distress for want of clothing. Many have told of no crop whatever to harvest, and a large family to feed and clothe; about the least happy combination to be imagined. The Keeler association responded nobly by sending to the Relief Fund the sum of \$124. The ladies' aid of Carnduff, and a Sunday school at Alpha subscribed eighteen dollars more. This has been nearly all used, and there is great need for more. I wish to suggest that every club do all that they can for the relief of the distress in their own province.

High Ideals

In the work of this association as in all other matters, there is a need of high ideals. Only by setting a high standard for our work can we hope to accomplish the greatest good. There must be meetings that are well conducted. Study parliamentary rules and put them into practice. Topics for discussion must be of an educational and progressive character. The booklet called, "Studies in Rural Citizenship," to be obtained from the Central office, is especially adapted for study in the women's locals. There are in it papers by clever writers that are worthy of deep study. With a good topic for discussion, there will never be opportunity for malicious conversation, and time will be well spent.

I have received reports of meetings from only a small percentage of clubs. Those who have reported have reported well, and I take this opportunity for sincerely thanking those secretaries who have written to me, telling me of their meetings. There is a great amount of help in a report that gives, in an interesting manner, the main points taken up in the paper read before the meeting. By publishing these reports in the Grain Growers' Guide we have a means of encouraging other locals in their work and inducing others to organize. Our club page is also the official organ thru which can be made suggestions for the betterment of the work.

I wish to emphasize the need of each secretary sending monthly a letter to your provincial secretary, telling of the progress or the difficulties in their club work.

It is not enough to possess a truth; it is essential that the truth should possess us.—Maeterlinck.

Life is the great sea of being, upon which all existences are led by Power Divine towards different ports.—Maz-zini.

To make an end of selfishness is happiness. This is the greatest happiness—to subdue the selfish thought of "I."—Buddha.

The world is a wheel, and it will come round aright.—Beaconsfield.

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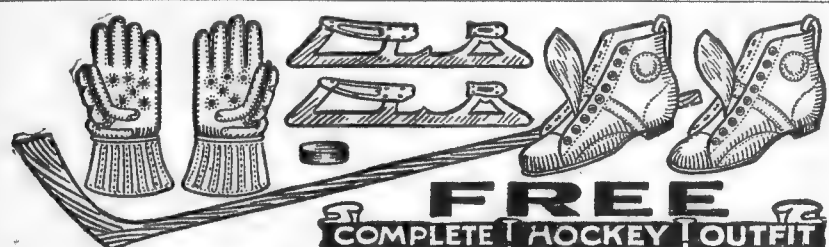
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A Fighting Democrat

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHAT IS A HERO?

Years ago I read a queer story which rather upset my ideas of heroes and bravery. Until that time I had defined heroes in a large sort of way as brave people.

Well, this story told about a young lady who said some very unpleasant things to a young man who was very fond of her, because she made the very shocking discovery that he was afraid of thunder storms. Yes, a full grown man afraid of thunder storms. It seemed dreadfully cowardly to her, and as they drove to town in the storm that revealed his weakness to her, she said some things that hurt the young man dreadfully. As they neared town a terrible flash of lightning and crash of thunder frightened the team so that they ran away. And now the young lady made another discovery which was that while the man was afraid of thunder and lightning, he was not the least bit afraid of the kicking, plunging horses. Now here was a queer thing, a man who was a coward in the face of one danger being absolutely cool and fearless in the face of another danger which was much greater.

Should this man who very coolly risked his life to save the girl from being hurt be classed as a hero or a coward?

In future numbers of The Guide we are going to tell the story of several different sorts of heroes and heroines and I want you to think very earnestly about them and decide which sort of hero is best worth while taking as an example.

DIXIE PATTON.

NORWAY THE BEAUTIFUL

Norway, the land of the midnight sun, has been a country I have long wanted to visit. Its exquisite scenery and quaint people make it a land wherein one would find rest.

Great tall pine trees whisper and rustle to each other. The soft wind stirs them gently and tells them of the beautiful cliffs where the seagulls spread their wings in the glittering sunlight. The river flows on and on thru trees and cliffs, past quaint villages, right into the path of the sun. Soft fleecy white clouds drift across the bright blue sky. The sun slips gently towards the western horizon. For a minute it rests there gently, then slowly rises to make its return journey. The clouds turn a soft delicate shell pink that slowly runs into crimson. Suddenly something seems to burst into a thousand rainbows, which change and throw back colors that dazzle one's eyes for long afterwards. The stately pines hush their whispering. Even the wind is still. The birds cease their songs and a peace and quietness reigns over all. Everything bows to beauty. The glory, the majesty and the power of the midnight sun is entrancing.

A quaint and pretty custom in Norway is the greeting to a stranger. The owner of the house will extend his hand and, clasping yours, say, "Peace and hearts' greetings, friends; in entering this house you do possess it."

Then the master will fill a goblet with wine and touching his lips to it will hold it to the guest's and he must take a deep draught. Then the host finishes it and turns it upside down on a table. If a drop be spilled in the drinking, they will not be friends. This is an old, old, old custom and I do not think it is much used in Norway now.

The winter is long, dark and cold. The wind howls and shakes the pines in its fury. The reindeer are used here and one must have plenty of furs.

Here is where the animals are not killed for pleasure. The trees are not cut down by men whose cupboards are full of gold already. This is my idea of fairyland, with rocks and rivers left as the Maker made them.

MARJORIE V. AULD.

Rosetown, Sask., age 15 years.

MY TRIP TO INDIA

I am going to India with the rest of the family. We have all been seasick, but I am better now. I am sitting at a small table writing a program of what I shall do when I get there. First, I shall take a rest, for I am very tired with being on the ship, and after that I am going to study the ways and habits of the natives. I think they must be interesting. I am going to learn all I

can about them, and the strange animals, birds and flowers, as I suppose I shall never get another chance. While we are there father is going on a tiger hunt, and my brother and I are going with him. If I have the luck to see a tiger I shall have a try at him with my gun. I have practiced shooting on purpose. If I should get the chance, I shall have its skin mounted. I shall also shoot strange birds and animals and have them stuffed. I shall try to capture a monkey and tame it for a pet. I shall get a good collection of strange birds' eggs and wild flowers. I will press or preserve flowers, especially orchids, of which I shall get a great many different kinds. I brought a camera with me to take photos of what appeals to me. I have heard of big vines growing round big trees in the forest. I shall find some and take photos of them. I shall also take photos of the natives and their huts. I will find cocoa palms and others.

There are lots of spices and different kinds of fruits there. There are lots of different kinds of snakes, both pretty and ugly, which will interest me, but mother is fairly nervous of these reptiles and has warned us about them, but I'll get some of the natives to catch a few for me.

Well, that is rather a long program and will take up all my time and perhaps more. I shall have to stop now as I am tired and it is getting dark, and I hear my sisters calling me on deck to look at the sunset. It is delightfully warm on deck and somehow I feel excited because we seem near land. I suppose it is with writing my program.

LILY PINDER.

Lashburn, Sask., age 15.

OLD ENGLAND

My father, mother and brother came from England eight years ago. We lived in Newport, Monmouthshire. Years ago it was called "Castle Newydd," after the Norman castle, built in 1130, by Robert, Earl of Gloucester. It stands on the bank of the Usk, and was built to guard the passage over the river. There was a subterranean passage going from the castle to Caerleon, three miles up the river. It was once an important Roman city. It was swallowed up by an earthquake.

Once my mother's great uncle was driving some pigs to Newport market to sell, when he lost one. When he was on his way home, he saw the pig looking over the top of Newport castle. How it got up there no one could tell. Newport is the chief town of Monmouthshire, and is situated on the river Usk, which is one thousand feet wide. It is on the fringe of the South Wales coal fields and is the outlet of the Monmouthshire coal mines.

I was four years old when we left England, and I would like to go back some day. They tell me the scenery is very beautiful.

DOROTHY SUTTON,

Fairmount, Sask. Age 12.

THE COUNTRY I LIKE BEST

I am going to tell you about the visit I made to Holland, when I was eight years old. In spring I left Halifax on a big ship. I sailed for two weeks, then I reached Holland, and landed at Amsterdam.

I went up on the dykes, for Holland is a very low country and the dykes are high, so that the water will not get on the lowlands. The dykes are wide enough to ride and drive on.

It was very wet there and there were frogs all around, and the storks were flying all around after the frogs. There were many gardens I saw, and there were beautiful tulips in them.

When I went to the country I saw the beautiful meadows and the pastures. There were no fences. I saw very nice black and white cows, for there is lots of milk and cheese in Holland.

I went and saw Leyden, one of the colleges, and some others, and they were very great places.

But after all my visit to Holland I was glad to get back to Canada, for it was very much different in Holland than in Canada.

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Clair, Sask. Age 9 years.



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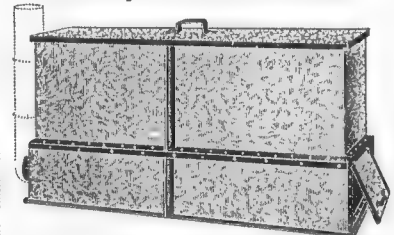
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Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 8

necessitated a very great increase in your office staff and equipment at the Central Office, so that there are now employed in the two departments a staff of twelve people. The work done at the Central Office and by your officers is, however, but a small portion of the great work accomplished during the year. The great bulk of the work has been done by loyal, public-spirited, self-sacrificing men at a thousand outlying points all over Saskatchewan, who have given freely of their time, their best thought and their money to the carrying forward of this great farmers' movement. Your gratitude is merited in large measure by every local secretary and a thousand other men and women who have stood loyal to the cause and have been the source of constant support and invaluable assistance to your management.

Your Secretary during the entire year has had the unstinted and most friendly support of every member of the Executive and the success of the year's work is in no small measure due to the wise counsel and kindly co-operation which your President as well as the other members of the Executive have at all times so freely extended to your Secretary.

Your Secretary has seen fit to prepare a separate report of the work of your Co-operative Wholesale Department under the heading of "Manager's Report." When this department was first instituted, your Executive ordered that the sum of \$1,000.00 should be withdrawn from the current funds and placed to the credit of the Trading Department for use in the organization of that branch of your work. Your management succeeded, however, in making this department carry itself almost from the very beginning. Only a small part of this \$1,000.00 was ever used in your trading operations. The entire amount is on deposit and can be repaid to the organization department at any time if so ordered.

The year 1914 has been perhaps the most eventful year of your existence as a body. Not only is this true of conditions thruout the world in general, and the province of Saskatchewan in particular, but also in the growth and development of your organization. It has been a year to test the solidarity of your structure and the solidarity of its component parts; a year to test your chosen leaders as well as the loyalty and fidelity of your members.

A great deal of correspondence has come to your Head Office of late, which has demanded the assistance of a legal adviser to answer in an intelligent and helpful manner. You might well consider the advisability of instituting a Legal Department, where your members could at all times secure sympathetic legal advice at moderate cost, and you might see fit to authorize the Executive to draw upon the Emergency Fund for the purpose of assisting this department.

Seed Grain Rate

The railway companies on account of the abuses which had been practised by the public on their seed grain freight rate had refused to issue a seed grain rate this year. The Grain Growers of the West were able to secure the renewal of these rates only by assuming a measure of responsibility in the matter. The railway companies finally agreed to grant the reduced rates to farmers only on presentation of a certificate signed by a local secretary of the Grain Growers' Association and countersigned by your Central Secretary. You are therefore in measure standing sponsor for the honor of the applicant and are rendering a valuable service to the farmers generally, tho at some considerable charge upon your funds for printing, postage, etc.

Your Central Office, with the kindly assistance of yourselves, has been able to render valuable assistance to destitute members and others in the western part of the province. It has been the policy of your management in carrying forward this work wherever possible to put the beneficent and the benefactor into touch with each other in order that the family receiving assistance

might know from whom the assistance was received and be able to express its appreciation direct to the kind donor, thus establishing a friendly connection between families widely separated with possibly great advantage to both.

Several contributions of clothing were received in this department from kind friends in the province of Manitoba. Indeed, one of the brightest spots in the memory of an exceedingly active year is the recollection of a contribution received from the Minnedosa local of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which held a special entertainment at which they raised for the assistance of destitute farmers in Western Saskatchewan the handsome sum of \$32.10.

Patriotic

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund was opened early in the season and locals wishing to make cash contributions were invited to make their contributions thru the Central Office. It was discovered, however, that the ready response of our locals to the general call which had been sent out by the Canadian Patriotic Fund had caused very many of them to make contributions thru channels other than their Central. The very considerable sum of \$7,284.52 has been paid into the Central by various locals for contribution to the various branches of patriotic endeavor.

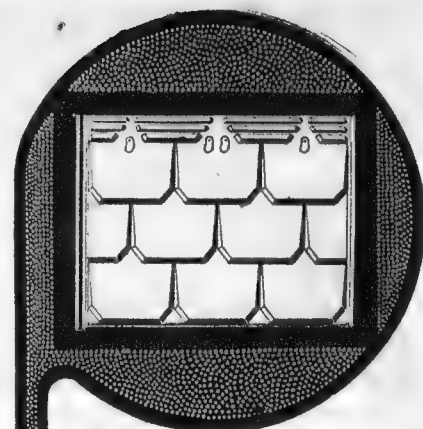
Your management has put forward what it has been pleased to term "The Patriotic Acre Scheme," first suggested to the Central Secretary by T. M. Morgan, of Thunder Valley Local, Aquaddell P.O. This project has attracted almost world-wide attention, has been written up in hundreds of newspapers and periodicals, both in Canada and in England, and promises to be the biggest undertaking ever carried out by organized farmers in this country. A resolution in this connection will be presented to you in due course by Mr. Morgan, the originator of the proposal, and the whole scheme will be carefully explained.

The Women's Department

No report of your Secretary would be complete which failed to make mention of the splendid work done by your Women's Department, and especially of the assistance rendered by Provincial President, Mrs. McNaughtan, of Piche; Mrs. Haight, Keeler; Mrs. Ames, Hanley; Mrs. Thomson, Netherhill; Mrs. McNeal, Expanse; Miss Haight, Swift Current; and Mrs. Hiatt, Hanley, at your district meetings, and by Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, the Provincial Secretary, who has so faithfully performed her arduous duties during the course of the year.

Your Secretary, at the beginning of his term of office, adopted the policy that for the success of a movement of this kind, the widest publicity was absolutely essential. He has availed himself, so far as time would permit, of the offers of various newspapers and periodicals to publish matter concerning your Association, and he has found by experience that by supplementing freely the matter regularly published in The Grain Growers' Guide with publications in other periodicals he has been able to reach thousands of people whom he was not able to reach thru The Guide. Most gratifying have been the results of this policy of publicity and millions of lines of matter dealing with the activities of the Association have been published by various periodicals without any charge on the funds of the Association. Very much greater publicity for your work can still be had with small charge against your funds with the institution of a publicity department at your Head Office, which could avail itself of all offers from periodicals circulating within the province to publish matter supplied by that department on problems of interest to yourselves. The friendliest possible relationship and kindest co-operation have at all times existed between your Secretary and The Grain Growers' Guide.

It has certainly been a matter of regret to your Secretary that he has found himself obliged to forego the pleasure of attending a great many meetings of locals to which he has been invited. It has been an exceedingly busy year of heavy responsibility and



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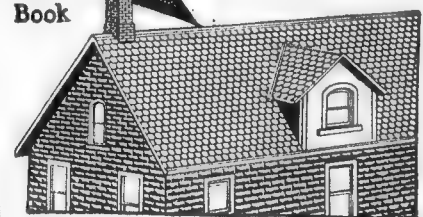
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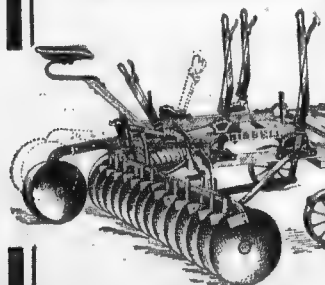
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multifarious activities for your Secretary, who has found that there is a limit to physical endurance. He has travelled since last convention by train and automobile some fifteen thousand miles, and attended some 113 gatherings of various kinds.

CO-OPERATIVE MANAGER'S REPORT

The following is the report of the Trading Department presented to the Regina Convention by J. B. Musselman, Central Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association:

At the very beginning of the work of the Trading Department, your manager decided to adopt the design on the membership button as a permanent emblem, and to use the same freely in a campaign for publicity. This emblem has been made known to hundreds of thousands of people and has appeared in print in various forms nearly 1,500,000 times. It is destined to become the best known and most highly respected of all fraternal emblems worn in Saskatchewan, and ought to appear on the bosom of every farmer in the province.

The present convention will be asked to formally adopt it as the permanent emblem of the Association.

Trade with Organized Bodies

At the outset of your co-operative trading movement, your management recognized that the farmers could not carry on collective purchasing to any great extent without organization at local points and also that selling to individuals direct would break up organization at local points, and thereby the whole movement.

Your Central therefore adopted the policy of selling to organized bodies of farmers only, and thus it gives its loyal support to the locals in contradistinction to all other bodies catering for this business who, without exception, offer the same values to individuals, whether in the organization or not, as they do to your locals. Your management recognized that your Central has no other purpose for existence than that of serving your locals. It was also self-evident that no permanent co-operative organization could be built up without collective action of all locals thru their common Central. The two are integral parts of the whole, and neither can succeed without the success of the other. It would not be good policy for your Central to go around your local to the individual member or to non-members any more than it is good policy for your locals to break away from each other by going around your common Central in their purchases.

Wholesale Prices to Locals

It was soon discovered that the old-established trade interests, with all their cumbersome and expensive methods of distribution, were antagonistic to this movement on the part of the organized farmers and the Central in its fight to have your locals engaged in trade recognized as dealers and as entitled to wholesale prices has been only partially successful.

We have insisted that locals buying in wholesale quantities must secure their goods at dealers' wholesale prices and we have demanded of the Co-operative Wholesale Department that it secure its earnings back of these wholesale prices in order that the service of this department might be entirely free of cost to the locals. The earnings of this department have been considerable and show a substantial surplus which has been possible because of your loyal support, but in no case have these earnings been a charge upon yourselves.

The experience of this department covers only about six months' actual business, but so loyal was your support that the total sales amounted to \$300,000. A portion of this business was done with people engaged in trade but the bulk of it was done with your own locals and those incorporated as co-operative associations. Your movement was somewhat weakened, however, by the failure of some of the locals to place all their business in co-operation with the rest of you thru your Central, and much educative work is yet to be done along this line. Nearly all the strong locals have been fully

alive to the need of collective action on the part of all and have given to you all the advantage of their support of your common Central whenever possible.

You are going to be asked to empower your Executive to secure legislation which will make possible the distribution to locals purchasing supplies thru the Central the surplus earnings of your Co-operative Wholesale Department.

Commodities Handled

The principal commodities handled during your six months of trading were:

Twine, 635,750 pounds.
Flour, 4,549 sacks.
Coal, 17,400 tons.
Apples, 13,910 barrels.
Potatoes, 35,000 bushels.
Oats, 77,179 bushels.

Besides these, there were handled, fence wire and posts, lumber, metal roofing and siding, a full line of building papers and asphalt roofing, cordwood, corn, fresh fruit, vegetables, and a full line of groceries.

Many other lines have been added to the list and more will be added from time to time as it is found possible to handle the same with a saving to yourselves.

Saskatchewan President's Address

Continued from Page 7

which can only be done by our federal government, and at the conference composed of representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, a resolution was passed asking the federal government to appoint a committee or commission to investigate the whole problem of agriculture and advise as to a remedy. There may be some who have very little faith in commissions, yet we have had some which have done, and are doing, excellent work. As an example, I might mention our Provincial Elevator Commission, Railway Commission, and Canada Grain Commission. For instance, one of the things we could show a commission of this kind is the absolute necessity for an efficient law dealing with combines and restraint of trade. In our co-operative work we find in purchasing our supplies that we are met on one side by a tariff wall and on the other by a refusal of Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers to sell to us. This is where a law as mentioned above would be very useful. If Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers persist in refusing to sell to us, then our government must adjust the tariff to make it practicable for us to do business elsewhere. Otherwise, how can we suppress the blush when singing, "Britons Never Shall Be Slaves."

Importance of Our Social Activities

I fear we do not fully recognize the importance of the social phase of our work. I am fully convinced that this is really the most important part of our activities. This can only be accomplished by each one in his community taking part. This means the old and the young, the preacher and the pedlar, the doctor and the deacon, the mistress and the maid, the tradesman and the farmer, the lawyer and the layman, the landlord and the laborer. We are all striving to make the most of life, and there is no more surer way of getting it than for each to help the other. True social intercourse brings the highest kind of education, which is each for all and all for each, a sentiment which has no peer.

There will be a number of very important matters to come before you for consideration, and I would particularly call your attention to those relating to our constitution and trading. The fact that we contemplate doing considerable business necessitates great care in the working and construction of our constitution and resolutions relating to same.

In conclusion I would crave from you the same measure of tolerance one with another, and also to your chairman, as has been displayed during our previous conventions. This being granted I am sure we will have the most enjoyable and profitable convention we have ever held.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

A meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held at Regina on Saturday, February 13. Those present were: Jas. Speakman, P. P. Woodbridge and H. W. Wood, representing the U. F. A.; J. A. Maharg, A. G. Hawkes, F. W. Green, J. B. Musselman, J. F. Reid and Thos. Sales, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; T. A. Crerar, C. A. Dunning and G. F. Chipman, honorary members. The following resolutions were adopted:

"That the annual meeting of the Council of Agriculture be held at least two weeks after the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association."

The New Taxes

"That this Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces, is in favor of increased taxation to provide whatever revenues are necessary to enable Canada to render the fullest possible assistance to Great Britain in prosecuting the war to a successful issue. But in the imposition of such increased taxation this council protests against the protective element in the proposed tariff changes, which will add to the burden of the people without providing public revenue."

"And we further recommend that in order to meet the deficit in the present revenues, and eventually to raise the bulk of the national revenue, the system of direct taxation of land values should be introduced, supplemented by a graduated tax upon incomes."

"And that we approve of the stamp tax as a temporary means of raising immediate revenue."

Protest Increased Freights

"That whereas the railway companies have made application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for power to increase the freight rate on rail shipments of grain from Fort William to points in Eastern Canada, and whereas any such increase will, to the extent of it, result in lower prices to the producers of grain;

"Therefore be it resolved that this Council oppose any such increase and that the Secretary of the Council be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution at once to the Board of Railway Commissioners."

Duty on Feed Corn

"Whereas the new tariff proposals of the government include a duty upon imported feed corn, and whereas, on account of the serious shortage and high price of coarse grain, feed corn has for the first time been imported largely during the past few months for feeding hogs and horses, and the imposition of a duty on feed corn will entail a particular hardship upon farmers in Western Canada, therefore this Council strongly urges the government to leave feed corn upon the free list as it has been for many years past."

Flax Bill of Lading

"That this Council of Agriculture take the stand that the railway bills of lading covering flax shipments from interior points to terminal points in respect of the liabilities of the railway companies for loss in shipment be placed identically

upon the same footing as bills of lading covering shipment of other grains."

Livestock

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture, relying on Sir Robert Borden's promise in 1911 to help to put the Canadian livestock trade on a right basis by organizing a chilled meat exportation scheme, respectfully ask the government to take the first step necessary for this purpose, namely, to appoint an export commission to fully investigate this matter in all directions."

Cargo Shortages

"That this Council of Agriculture hereby emphatically places itself on record as being opposed to any change in the responsibility of weights upon vessel shipments of grain across the Canadian lakes, whereby the certificates of weights at loading now accepted shall in any way be questioned and further that the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada be given full power to supervise and control the weighing of grain in all Eastern transfer elevators."

"That we recommend the Canada Grain Commission to request the Dominion Government to amend the Canada Grain Act by adding as subsection 2 to section 215 as follows: The charge for selling grain on commission shall be subject to such regulations and reductions as the Board of Grain Commissioners deem proper."

Election of Officers

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. A. Maharg, Saskatchewan; Vice-President, James Speakman, Alberta; Secretary, Roderick McKenzie, Manitoba. The president of the United Farmers of Ontario, to be elected at the convention of that body this month, will be Second Vice-President.

CONSOLIDATION FORESHADOWED

A working agreement between the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which will do away with overlapping and promote unity instead of possible friction in connection with co-operative purchasing, was foreshadowed by J. B. Musselman at the final session of the Regina Convention. The announcement was made in speaking to the following resolution:

"Whereas there is an injurious confusion in the minds of our members as well as the farmers at large concerning the different farmers' organizations identified with the present co-operative movement, which is taken advantage of by numerous so-called co-operative wholesale concerns and so-called 'Farmers' Companies';

"Therefore, be it resolved, that our executive be asked to take some action with a view to the consolidation of the business of our farmers' organizations."

The Basis of Agreement

Mr. Musselman said the delegates would remember that both Mr. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and Mr. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, had spoken of their desire to see some arrangement made which would harmonize and consolidate the activities of the various farmers' organizations. He (Mr. Musselman) was also very anxious to see all sections of the organized farmers' movement working together, and as a result of conferences which had been held very recently he believed that within a very short time there would be in existence a signed contract which would clear the atmosphere. This agreement would recognize as its basic principle that there must be the organized local unit, with a provincial center having control of distribution in its own province, but back of that there must be a central agency which would act for all three provinces whenever it was advantageous to do so. In other words he believed it would be possible very shortly to make arrangements by which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association would be the only distributing company for co-operative purchases in Saskatchewan, while whenever it was possible, and it was possible in most of the big lines, they would do business with the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

This announcement was received with enthusiasm and the resolution given above was then unanimously adopted.

Binder Twine

It seems early to talk Binder Twine. However, we all look for a big crop this season. Last year our famous Blue Bell gave satisfaction wherever used. Unfortunately we were unable to supply the demand. Many would-be customers sent in their orders late and were disappointed. This year they are taking no chances. Already several orders are booked. We have placed our order for

Several Million Pounds

and are making arrangements to supply local Associations and others with Twine that we know will give satisfaction. As yet we are not in position to state the price, believing that we can make even better arrangements than seem possible at present. Orders will be booked subject to the price being satisfactory.

This Season's Building

This will be a good season to build. Lumber prices are low. It seems also that labor will be comparatively easy to get. Let us help you both in supplying lumber and building materials and in arranging a suitable layout. Our architect will help you with plans and specifications.

Seeding and Cultivating Machinery

Your crop returns depend greatly on the work done this spring. The land must be in good shape and good sound seed should be well put in. If you are not already equipped with what you need in cultivating and seeding machinery, write us at once.

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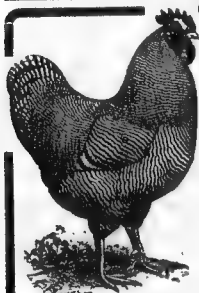
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To meet the demand that is always made for extra copies of the Saskatchewan Convention Number, 1,000 additional copies of this week's Guide are being printed. These will be sent, singly or in bulk, to any address for 5 cents per copy, post-paid. Address simply Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
Feb. 9.....	158½	159½
Feb. 10.....	157½	158½
Feb. 11.....	156½	157½
Feb. 12.....	155½	156½
Feb. 13.....	154½	155½
Feb. 15.....	153½	154½
Oats—		
Feb. 9.....	69½	68½
Feb. 10.....	68½	67½
Feb. 11.....	67½	66½
Feb. 12.....	66½	65½
Feb. 13.....	65½	64½
Feb. 15.....	64½	63½
Flax—		
Feb. 9.....	167½	168½
Feb. 10.....	166½	167½
Feb. 11.....	165½	166½
Feb. 12.....	164½	165½
Feb. 13.....	163½	164½
Feb. 15.....	162½	163½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 13)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	\$1.49½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.49½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	1.49½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.51½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	1.51½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.48½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	1.51½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.50
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	1.49½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.45½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	1.45½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	1.42½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	1.42½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.46½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	1.47½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.42½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	1.45½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	1.47½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	1.41½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty.....	1.42½
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	1.25
No grade wheat, 2 cars, bin burned.....	1.24½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.40
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.43½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.36½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.38½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.35½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.38½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car.....	1.47½
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car.....	1.34
No. 4 durum wheat, part car.....	1.46½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Mont.....	1.51½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car.....	1.51½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car.....	1.51½
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed.....	72½
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed.....	72½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car.....	73
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car.....	73
No. 3 corn, 1 car.....	72½
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed.....	72½
No. 3 corn, 2 cars.....	73½
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars.....	73½
No. 4 corn, 1 car.....	73
No. 3 yellow corn, 2,000 bu., to arrive.....	56
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	50
Mill oats, 1 car.....	56½
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	57
No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....	57½
No. 3 white oats, 3,000 bu., to arrive.....	1.25
No. 2 rye, 1 car.....	1.24
No. 2 rye, 4 cars.....	1.24
No. 2 rye, part car.....	1.24
No. 2 rye, 1 car.....	1.25
No. 2 rye, 3 cars.....	1.23½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	77
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars.....	77

No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	78
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars.....	76
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	75
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	75
Sample barley, 2 cars.....	74
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	73
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	80
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars.....	74
No. 2 feed barley, 6 cars.....	75
Special grade barley, 1 car.....	77
Special grade barley, 1 car.....	78
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	74
No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.85½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage.....	1.86½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage.....	1.86½
No. 1 flax, 3 cars.....	1.86

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Hogs—Receipts 14,000; market unsettled, early advance of 5 to 10 cents partly lost. Bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$6.90; light, \$6.60 to \$7.00; mixed, \$6.65 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.90; rough, \$6.50 to \$6.60; high, \$6.50 to \$6.85.

Cattle—Receipts 300; market weak. Native steers, \$5.45 to \$5.70; western, \$4.80 to \$7.30; cows and heifers, \$3.15 to \$7.75; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.25.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market firm. Sheep, \$6.25 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$7.25 to \$7.75; lambs, \$7.00 to \$8.60.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Feb. 13.—Wheat market dull, weakness in Winnipeg yesterday and favorable weather reports from Argentina were offset by a better demand from nearby positions and the steadiness in spots. Pressure of Plate cargoes continues and offers are lower with winters showing a decline of ninepence since Thursday. General inquiry remains small and the recent statement of Premier Asquith looking toward the early release of steamers to affect the tonnage scarcity is viewed with much favor here.

Corn lower; Plate steamers sold at one shilling decline. Argentine advances favorable.

Buenos Ayres declined two cents for wheat for the day.

Argentine shipments—Wheat, 1,472,000; corn, 2,797,000; oats, 2,050,000.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Feb. 13.—The receiving and shipping of hogs continues the chief activity at the Alberta stockyards. Nineteen cars went to Moose Jaw, thirteen to Toronto, four to New Westminster, and one to Vancouver during the week. The ruling price for select hogs was \$7.10, weighed off cars. Some very choice hogs were in the yards for disposal, and we handled consignments from Granger, Carstairs, Red Deer and Olds which were very select. Latest advices show an unsettled market at Eastern points and we hardly look for more than \$7.00 for selects to start the week. Light or thin hogs, or sows heavy in pig, should positively not be shipped. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—Choice steers were only bringing \$6.90 at the close of the week; medium steers \$6.50, and the demand was by no means keen. The markets, both East and West, are unfavorable to shipments. Steers, choice export, \$6.75 to \$7.00; choice butcher, \$6.00 to \$6.50; heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$6.00; cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.00; common, \$4.50 to \$5.00; canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00; stags, \$4.75 to \$5.25; oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00; veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$6.00; 200 to 400 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00; stocker and feeder trade slow and receipts light; feeding steers, 500 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.75; heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.75; springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.00; common, \$4.00 to \$6.00; calves and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Fat Sheep—No receipts; \$7.25, \$6.75 and \$5.50 offering for wethers, ewes and lambs.

(These prices are quoted by The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited—Livestock Department.)

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13.—Receipts: this week have been: 250 cattle, 1,700 hogs, and 200 sheep. Prices for killing cattle range from, for steers, \$4.25 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.00; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.40; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$5.75; market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$6.50; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.10; stock cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.35; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.25; market steady. Hogs ranged from \$6.40 to \$6.55; bulk price being \$6.55; market steady. Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.00; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.75; bucks, \$2.75 to \$4.00; wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.85; sheep and lambs steady.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 642 cattle, 20 calves, 18,680 hogs and no sheep.

Cattle

There has been a rather light supply of cattle here during the past week, but the demand has been poor and prices have not been any too good. Few of the offerings have come up to the choice standard and often there has been some difficulty experienced in disposing of the stock on hand. Best finished steers have sold from \$6.75 to \$7.25, but the top price should be quoted at 7 cents. Female stock is selling at last week's prices, best butcher cows being \$5.25 to \$5.50, and the medium kind \$4.50 to \$4.75. Inferior stuff, classed as cutters and canners, are not wanted at all. Southern markets are extremely dull and nothing can be made by shippers on this class of stock sent to these markets. Good bulls have been on the market, but have sold for very poor figures. The best reached 5 cents, with the majority only making 4½ to 4¼ cents. Stockers and feeders have been coming in limited numbers, but the present demand is weak and low prices rule for this class, namely, 5 to 5½ cents. Milkers and springers are hard to sell and only the best, ready to calve, animals are getting buyers. Veals are not plentiful, but the best of those coming sell for 7 cents.

Hogs

Hog receipts have increased this week by about 3,500 and the market here has declined somewhat in sympathy with Southern markets. The price yet, however, is about half a cent higher than the St. Paul and Chicago prices, showing that the home demand is good. The feeling is voiced in a great many quarters that with reduced receipts from now on prices will increase and that, towards spring, hogs will be selling well. There is no doubt that hogs will be higher in price later on and those who have been frightened enough to have kept their breeding sows will reap the benefit during the summer. There is still a cut of 1½ cents on sows and the demand for light pigs is not so good. Pigs weighing from 100 to 140 pounds are selling at from \$5.25 to \$5.40, and pigs from 50 to 90 pounds at 5 cents.

Sheep and Lambs

There have been no sheep and lambs received at the market this week.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, February 13, were:

Cash Grains	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$1.48½	\$1.49½
2 Nor. wheat.....	1.46½	1.46½
3 Nor. wheat.....	1.43½	1.44½
3 white oats.....	..	.57½
Barley.....	..	71-80
Flax, No. 1.....	1.59	1.55½
Futures—		
May wheat.....	1.52½	1.45½
July wheat.....	1.52½	1.40½
Beef Cattle, top.....	\$7.00	\$8.70
Hogs, top.....	7.15	7.00
Sheep, yearlings.....	6.00	7.75

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

The produce market is just beginning to show that winter is coming to a close. Butter prices have not changed this week, since no heavier shipments are being received. Fancy dairy is worth 24 cents per pound, No. 1 Dairy 21 cents and good round lots 18 cents.

Eggs

The egg market is rather a curious one. Some time ago—as was mentioned in this page—there was a very small supply of strictly new laid eggs and almost any price could be obtained for the genuine article. Just lately, however, due perhaps to some extent to this fact being widely published abroad, first class eggs have been coming onto the market in larger numbers and consequently the price has dropped considerably. There is still, however, quite a spread between prices offered by different dealers for these eggs. One large dealer says he cannot afford to pay more this week than 32 cents per dozen, while another says 35 to 40 cents is his figure. The fact of the matter is that marketing these products is a matter of education. The shipper has to first of all convince the selling house of the unchanging high quality of his goods and then he will receive the very best price obtainable for his produce. As an example of this, the Manitoba Agricultural College is obtaining in Winnipeg for its stamped, non-fertilized new laid eggs 65 cents a dozen this week, while other casual shippers are only offered from 32 to 40 cents per dozen.

Potatoes

The old question of increased prices in the spring is constantly recurring. To bear out his contention that prices will be very little changed, one dealer says that potatoes can be bought in the South in large quantities for 30 cents per bushel. Add to this 20 cents duty and 5 cents freight and these potatoes can be laid down here at 75 cents per bushel. Locally dealers will give today 55 to 60 cents for any potatoes shipped and the retail price is from 75 to 90 cents per bushel, depending on the quality.

Milk and Cream

The price of milk and cream is unchanged and will remain so thruout this month. Sweet cream is worth 35 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream 30 cents, and milk 25 to 26 cents per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

Very little dressed poultry is coming in for sale just now and prices are rising. Chickens are worth 15 cents a pound, roosters 11 cents, ducks 15 cents, geese 12½ cents and turkeys are quoted at 17 cents, altho the demand for turkeys is light.

Hay and Straw

Good hay and straw is in good demand and values have advanced a little. No. 2 Red Top is worth from \$12.50 to \$14.00 per ton; No. 2 Upland, \$11.50 to \$13.00, and No. 2 Midland, \$8.00 to \$11.00 per ton. Oat straw is worth \$6.00 per ton, while wheat straw is \$5.00 to \$5.50. A few cars of each are wanted on the market and farmers having any for sale should get into communication with their dealers right away.

Rur Fur Market

Raw furs are coming to market in good supply with practically no change in prices. Dealers in London, England, announce that they will hold auction sales of furs commencing March 22, but under certain restrictions. These sales will probably have very little effect on Canadian prices as many of the best customers of these sales will not attend on account of the war, and owing to the large amount of raw furs which will be placed in the sales that have been in storage in London since last summer.

Hides and Skins

Beef hides are steady to firm and are coming to market in good supply. Tanners are only buying for present needs. City butcher hides, flat, 17 to 18 cents per pound; country hides, flat, cured, 18 to 19 cents per pound; part cured, 17 to 18 cents per lb. Calf skins are quiet and unchanged. City skins, green, flat, 18 cents; country, cured, 15½ to 19½ cents; part cured, 17 cents, according to condition and take off. Deacons or Bob calf, 80 cents to \$1.20 each. Horse hides are in fair demand and in good supply. City take off, \$4.50 to \$4.75; country take off, No. 1, \$4.00 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Sheep skins are in good demand at full quotations for late take off. City sheep skins, \$1.20 to \$2.00 each; country sheep skins, 60 cents to \$1.75.

Wool

Wool is strong, but only small lots are coming to market. Washed combing fleece (coarse), 28 to 32 cents; washed clothing fleece (fine), 30 to 33 cents; washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.), 25 to 26 cents; unwashed fleece combing (coarse), 20 to 22 cents; unwashed fleece clothing (fine), 23 to 24 cents.

Tallow and Horse Hair

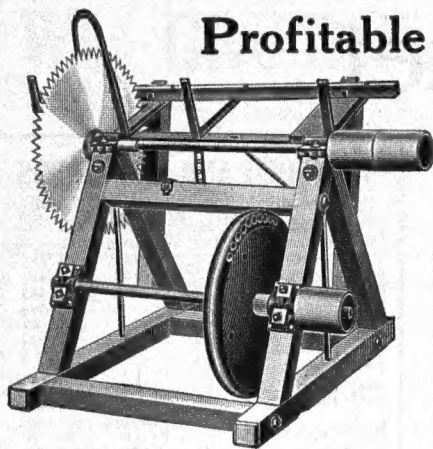
Tallow market is steady, the better grades in best demand. City rendered solid in barrels, 6 to 6½ cents; country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6½ cents; No. 2, 5½ to 6 cents; cake No. 1, 6½ to 7 cents; No. 2, 5½ to 6 cents. Horse hair is in fair supply at unchanged prices. Farmers pedlar stock, 45 to 50 cents per lb.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 9 to February 15 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Feb.																				
9	155	153	150	146	142	137½	133½	66½	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	161½	158½	..	..
10	154½	152½	149½	145½	141½	137½	133½	..	..	..	..	..	83	77	73	73	161½	158½	..	..
11	153½	151½	148½	144½	140½	135½	131½	..	..	..	..	..	83	77	73	73	161	158	..	..
12	151½	149	146	142½	138½	134½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	158	..	..
13	148½	146½	143½	140	136	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	156	..	..
15	152½	150½	147½	143½	139½	135½	..	65½	62½	62½	61½	60½	..	..	..	..	162	159	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE**CORRECTED TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15**

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	152½	155	89½	Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	24c	24c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	150½	153	87½	Best butcher steers and	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	7.00-7.50	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	19c-20c
No. 3 Nor.	147½	149	85½	heifers	6.40-6.60	6.40-6.60	6.25-6.75	Good round lots	18c	18c	16c-17c
No. 4	143½	145	81½	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	139½	140	74	steers and heifers	5.75-6.25	5.90-6.25	6.00-6.25	Strictly new laid	30c-35c	35c	30c-32c
No. 6	135½	136	68	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.25	Subject to Candling	26c	26c	28c-30c
Feed	..	133	63	Medium cows	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.75-5.25	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.50	In sacks, per bushel	55c-60c	55c-60c	75c-85c
No. 2 CW	65½	66	34½	Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Choice Heifers	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	5.50-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb.			
No. 3	..	83	43½	Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50	butter-fat)	35c	35c	33c
Cash Flax				Best feeding steers	5.50-5.75	5.00-6.00	6.00-7.50	Cream for butter-mak-			
No. 1 NW	162	161½	131	Best stocker steers	5.25-5.75	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	ing purposes (per lb.			
Wheat Futures				ers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$55-\$60	butter-fat)	30c	30c	29c
May	155½	157½	92½	Common milkers and	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$40-\$50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.10
July	156½	158½	94½	springers (each)				Dressed Poultry			
October	..	..	95½	Hogs				Chickens	15c	12½c	16c
Oat Futures				Choice hogs	\$7.00	\$7.25	\$8.25-8.40	Roosters	11c	9c-10c	14c
May	67½	68	36½	Heavy sows	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$6.25	Ducks	15c	12½c	16c
July	68½	68½	38½	Stags	4.25-4.50	4.50-4.75	\$4.25	Geese	12½c	12½c	13c
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Turkeys	..	15c-17c	20c
May	167	168	135½	Choice lambs		7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	Hay (per ton)			
July	168½	169½	138½	Best killing sheep		5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	No. 2 Red Top	\$12½-14	\$12.50	\$10-\$11½
								No. 2 Upland	\$11½-13	\$10.50	\$9-\$10
								No. 2 Timothy	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$14
								No. 2 Midland	\$8-\$11	\$9.00	..



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 11

the support it got from the people, and when any question was raised it was inevitable that the government should ask how its political standing would be affected. That being so, he wanted the vote of that large convention of representative men to be a very unanimous and hearty vote. In imposing this tax they had put their hand to the plow and there must be no turning back. (Applause.) The resolution was unanimously endorsed.

Grain Commission Charges

The convention expressed itself unanimously in favor of having the commission for the sale of grain placed under the control of the Grain Commission, instead of being fixed by the rules of the Grain Exchange as at present, and a further resolution expressed the opinion that present charges were too high, and that they should be placed on a

percentage basis instead of being one cent a bushel.

Crop Boosting

A resolution was proposed: That this convention views with strong disapprobation the boost tactics of many of our newspapers, especially when employed to give a false impression of crop prospects, with the obvious intention of depressing the early wheat market.

C. A. Dunning said he did not believe that any newspaper deliberately attempted to depress the wheat market, and the resolution as it stood was distinctly unfair.

Miss E. Cora Hind, the crop expert of the Manitoba Free Press, was asked for her view, and said that there was no doubt that the farmers lost several million dollars on the price of the 1913 crop thru the boosting of crop estimates. At the same time, she was the most abused woman in the West, because she told the truth about the crop and refused to say the crop was good in places where it was bad. The farmers, she said, were as much to blame as anyone for the boosting reports which were published in some of the papers.

The resolution was referred back to the resolutions committee for re-draft and was among the unfinished business at the end of the convention.

Free Medical Attendance

A scheme by which medical attendance will be provided at least for maternity cases in the outlying districts was promised the next convention by Hon. George Langley, Municipal Commissioner. A resolution had been introduced, asking that the tariff of medical fees might be regulated by the government, but Mr. Langley pointed out that while the government might regulate fees, it would be impossible to force a doctor to practice where he was not satisfied with the remuneration. He fully realized the hardship upon settlers with small means, especially in maternity cases, and he was very desirous of doing something to assist, but the difficulty had been finances. He now had his eye on the money, and he only wanted the endorsement of the convention. There would be a great deal of complaint from some quarters but if he had the Grain Growers' Association behind him he was prepared to carry out any measure which he believed to be right. The convention had already endorsed the sur-tax law and his proposal was that a portion of the money raised by the sur-tax on uncultivated land should be set aside for this purpose of medical relief so that the mother in the critical moment of her life should not be without skilled medical attention. He suggested that the resolution with regard to fees be laid on the table and a motion approving of his proposal passed in its stead.

The convention adopted Mr. Langley's suggestion and the required resolution was carried unanimously.

The Patriotic Acre

T. M. Morgan, the originator of the Patriotic Acre scheme, moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, the British Empire, of which the Dominion of Canada is an integral part, is engaged in a dreadful war with a powerful, astute and relentless enemy;

"And, whereas, the Empire has engaged in this war not with the purpose of conquest or aggrandisement, but in defence of a basic moral principle of international jurisprudence;

"And, whereas, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has ever been loyal to Canada and the Empire;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this, the annual convention of the said association, express hereby its hearty approval of the action taken by the Central Executive in instituting a Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund;

"And further, that we will encourage and support both the Cash Contribution Fund and the Patriotic Acre Fund, as set forth by circular published by the general secretary."

J. B. Musselman, giving some details as to the administration of the Patriotic Acre Fund, said proper pledge cards, bearing the emblem of the association, had been prepared and were ready for distribution. It was expected that the elevator companies would consent to pay track prices for all wheat delivered to them for the fund, and that the cash tickets would be forwarded to the association office and exchanged for an equal quantity of wheat when required for milling. The Robin Hood Milling Company had agreed to grind all the wheat at actual cost and probably the railway companies would be patriotic enough to haul the flour free of charge. Every sack of flour would bear the emblem of the association, and he expected that those sacks would be in great demand as cushion covers (laughter and applause.) His own thought was that the flour should go direct to the British authorities to be used as they thought best. This proposal was endorsed by the convention, and a copy of the resolution was ordered to be cabled to King George.

Office Stays at Moose Jaw

An attempt to remove the Central Office of the Association from Moose Jaw was responsible for an hour's debate at the final session of the convention. Both Regina and Saskatoon had strong advocates among the delegates, and additional interest centered in the discussion from the fact that the new constitution provides for the use of the Life Membership Fund for the erection of permanent offices.

Saskatoon was supported by E. B. Gifford, W. J. Thompson, and others, while Regina's chief advocates were Walter Simpson, J. L. Rooke, J. J. Whiting, C. E. Flatt, A. G. Hawkes, and Hon. George Langley. President Maharg, Hon. President Hopkins, Hon. Secretary Green, J. A. Murray, and Charles Coe, argued, however, that no sufficient reason had been shown for moving from Moose Jaw, Mr. Maharg making a strong statistical speech in favor of that city. On a vote being taken perhaps a hundred hands went up for Saskatoon, two or three hundred for Regina, and at least twice as many for Moose Jaw.

Freight Rates on Fruit

"Whereas, much good fruit goes to waste every year, and whereas the West is suffering from a lack of fruit:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask our Executive to interview the various railway companies with a view to securing better freight rates on fruit."

RESOLUTIONS HELD OVER

A number of resolutions relating to the establishment of a legal department, cheaper money, woman suffrage, direct legislation and other important questions were crowded out of this issue and will appear next week.

SASKATCHEWAN OFFICERS FOR 1915

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District No. 13. W. H. LILWALL Wilkie

District No. 14. T. M. MORGAN Aquadell

District No. 15. FRANK BURTON Vanguard

District No. 16. W. T. HALL Surbiton

Executive

J. A. MAHARG, A. G. HAWKES, J. B. MUSSELMAN, F. W. GREEN, THOS.

SALES, J. F. REID

Try Fish

THIS WINTER

Buy it from an Established House. We are in the Fish business all the year—we are not fish peddlers. When you want fish, get it good. Good fish is worth the price—bad fish is worthless. We guarantee satisfaction. Our price list is FREE. Ask for one.

City Fish Market

Dept. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Established over 20 years

EGGS BUTTER

We can handle large quantities of New-Laid Eggs and good Dairy Butter right now. Also Dressed Poultry and Hogs for immediate delivery. Prompt remittance made. Write us for prices today.

WESTERN PRODUCE CO.

333 William Avenue Winnipeg

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$4,189.89
Ear View School District, Gull Lake, Sask.	62.50
Weavdale Methodist Ladies' Aid, Richardson, Sask.	30.00
F. H. Yorke, Moline P.O., Man.	4.00
Wm. De Gilder and Friend	1.00
Mountain Chase G.G.A.	6.00
Ben Bobb, Drinkwater, Sask.	1.00
W. Fessler, Drinkwater, Sask.	5.00
Balmoral G.G.A., Balmoral, Man.	50.00
Regent Co-op. Exchange, Deloraine, Man.	50.00
A Friend, Manor Sask.	5.00
Wm. Wingrove, West Salisbury, Alta.	10.00
C. G. T., Shoal Lake, Man.	1.00
Alfred Martin, Macklin, Sask.	2.00
Plymouth Sunday School, Dellwood, Sask.	6.00
Proceeds of box social in New Sydenham school	25.00
J. L. Jickling, Brock, Sask.	2.00
Total	\$4,446.79

PATRIOTISM^{and} PRODUCTION

The Call of the Empire to the Farmers of Canada

"Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers,—worse still, they have become destroyers of food."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Britain must have food—food this year, and food next year. Britain is looking to Canada to supply most of that food. We are sending our surplus now, but we must prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year. Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand.

Because of this need of the Empire for more food, and the call to Canada in that need, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of Conferences throughout the Dominion, with the object of giving suggestions as to the best ways of increasing production of the particular products needed at this time.

ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

At these Conferences agricultural specialists, who have studied agricultural conditions and production throughout the world, and the best means of increasing agricultural production in Canada, will give valuable information and suggestions to the farmers, live-stock men, dairymen, poultrymen, vegetable growers, and other producers of this country. The Canadian Department of Agriculture urges you to attend as many of these Conferences as possible; also to watch for other information on the subject that will be given in other announcements in this newspaper.

Put Energy into Production of Staple Foods

The Government does not ask farmers to work harder, so much as it urges them to make their work more productive, and to produce those staple foods that the Empire most needs and that can be most easily stored and transported.

Europe, and particularly Britain, will need the following staple foods from Canada more than ever before:

- Wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas.
- Beef, mutton, bacon, and ham.
- Cheese and butter.
- Poultry and eggs.
- Vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, and turnips.

The larger the yield of these staple food products, the greater the service to the Empire. Germany in the last

ten years has doubled the average yield of the majority of her field crops largely through better seed, thorough cultivation and use of fertilizer. But in making your plans, don't let your enthusiasm and loyalty make you attempt more than you can carry through. Millions of bushels, instead of millions of acres, should be the aim of Canadian farmers. And while the Empire's armies are busy putting down German Militarism, let us at home appropriate the best of Germany's agricultural methods for the Empire's advantage.

The Government urges farmers, stockmen, dairymen and other producers to make a wider use of the Free Bulletins issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

This Department has issued over two hundred bulletins. A list of bulletins is printed in a booklet entitled "Publications Available for Distribution."

Clip out, fill in and mail the coupon below and get this booklet. Then select the bulletins that will be of value to you. Mail your coupon right now. Address the envelope to Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Do not put a stamp on the envelope. No stamp is necessary. Your coupon will be "On His Majesty's Service."

Give expression to your desire to assist the Empire in this crisis by co-operating in this great "Patriotism and Production" movement.

**Canadian
Department of
Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada**

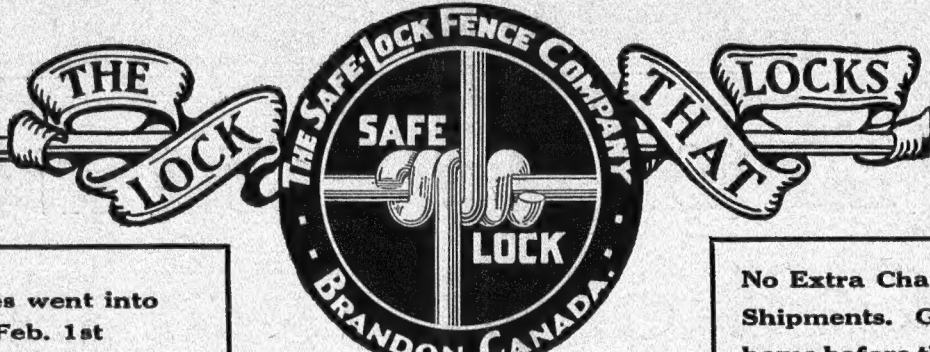
Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Please send list of Publications Available for Distribution.

Name

P.O. Address

County Prov.



These Prices went into
Effect Feb. 1st
1915

No Extra Charge for Winter
Shipments. Get your Fence
home before the Spring rush

GUARANTEE:

We guarantee SAFE LOCK FENCE to be made of the Best Hard Steel Wire with the best galvanizing, and the strongest lock of any fence you have ever seen. If not convinced on arrival of goods return them to us and we will refund your money.

Fences in 20 Rod and 40 Rod Rolls

No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Inches Between Stays	Safe Lock Fences Made of All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire Spacings	PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT PAID TO													
				Winnipeg Morris or Emerson	Neepawa Brandon Minto or Boissevain	Shoal Lake Virden Reston or Melita	Yorkton Broadview Kaiser or Stoughton	Balcarres Regina Weyburn Radville	Lanigan Davidson Moose Jaw Assiniboia	Saskatoon Conquest Swift Current	Battleford Wilkie Kindersley Kerrobert	Lloydminster Macklin or Medicine Hat	Edmonton Lacombe Calgary MacLeod				
4	33	24	11, 11, 11	Car lot	.15½	.15½	.16	.16½	.16½	.16½	.17	.17½	.17½	.18			
				Sm. lot	.17	.17½	.18	.18½	.18½	.19	.19½	.19½	.20	.20½			
5	40	24	8, 9½, 11, 11	Car lot	.19½	.20½	.20½	.21	.21½	.21½	.22	.22½	.22½	.23½			
				Sm. lot	.22	.23	.23½	.24	.24½	.25	.25½	.26	.26½	.27			
7	43	24	5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	.26½	.27½	.27½	.28	.28½	.28½	.29½	.29½	.30½	.31			
				Sm. lot	.28½	.30½	.30½	.31½	.32	.32½	.33½	.34	.34½	.35			
10	48	16½	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8, 8	Car lot	.39½	.40½	.41½	.42½	.42½	.43½	.44½	.45½	.45½	.46½			
				Sm. lot	.43½	.45½	.46½	.47½	.48½	.49½	.50½	.51½	.51½	.53			
8	32	12	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½	Car lot	.31	.32	.32½	.32½	.33½	.33½	.34½	.34½	.35½	.36½			
				Sm. lot	.34	.35½	.36	.36½	.37½	.38½	.38½	.39½	.40½	.41½			
7	26	8½	No. 9 Wire top and bottom Bal. of Fence No. 12 Wire 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½	Car lot	.22	.22½	.23	.23½	.23½	.24	.24½	.24½	.25	.25½			
				Sm. lot	.24½	.25	.25½	.26	.26½	.27	.27½	.28	.28½	.29½			
			Drive Gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each	Car lot	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.35	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.50	4.60			
				Sm. lot	4.35	4.45	4.50	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.95			
			Drive Gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each	Car lot	4.90	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.45			
				Sm. lot	5.10	5.25	5.30	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.75	5.90			
			Barb Wire, 4 point Price per spool of 80 rods	Car lot	2.32	2.40	2.44	2.49	2.53	2.57	2.61	2.66	2.70	2.78			
				Sm. lot	2.49	2.60	2.66	2.73	2.81	2.87	2.92	2.99	3.05	3.18			

All Fences made of Full Government Gauge Wire

Terms: All Small Orders and orders for Stations where there is no Agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload orders to Stations where there is an Agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

Co-operate: Farmers should get together and buy in car lots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations, so join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

We Build Fences: We are the only Fence Company selling direct to the farmer that is equipped to build your fence for you. We have experienced fence builders and can guarantee you a first class job at lowest cost. Write for prices to

The Price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

NOTE

These are only a few of the styles we carry in stock. Drop us a card for complete list with prices freight paid right to your station.

CEDAR POSTS

We can supply, in carloads only, cedar posts of the highest quality at remarkably low prices. Just think — a 5 in. top, 7 ft. post cut green and peeled at 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. f.o.b. Brandon and equally low prices to all other stations. Write for price to your station.

Address:

THE SAFE-LOCK FENCE COMPANY
BRANDON, CANADA

602 5th St.